The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO 68. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1915 March.				
20th ,,	Kashgar (a) ..	9000	.....	...
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April.	Arabia	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	Salsette ...	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind .	11500	.....	...
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	... ...	...

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

T. H. TROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru ..	T. Terada	3785	10th March	20th March
Ikoma Maru ..	B. Fukuya	2987	18th March	28th March
Kasagaw-Maru	E. Tazawa	6238	29th March	10th April
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	13th April	25th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

at, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

One thing is sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about,	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham ..	7497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co, Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Cornor of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secritary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday,	22nd March	¶ P. B., D. & C. M.
"DWARKA,"	1,695,	Thursday,	25th March	§C. M. Direct
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday	26th March	

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

§Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 25th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons on 25th Mar. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Charbar Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, about 21st March calling at Porebunder Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

20th March, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	Alex. Andrew	28th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6303	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ...	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

EASTER 1915

AT

CORNAGLIA'S

Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

EASTER PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA.

Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Costomers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

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ELECTRO-MAGNETISM

or magnetism developed by a current of electricity is of the most common occurrence. The extensive use of electricity at the present time necessitates the accommodation of electrical generators and motors with which we are in daily contact—in the house, office workshop or on Motor Cars and from which radiate waves of magnetism apt to affect any article of steel which may be brought within the magnetic field.

It is well known that an article of steel when brought near the poles of a magnet becomes itself charged with magnetism and although apparata for demagnetising are in use, it has been found that a small amount of residual magnetism is invariably retained.

No more delicate piece of workmanship than the mechanism of a watch can be imagined, and as the steel of which these parts are usually made is particularly susceptible to magnetic influence, watches are frequently rendered useless as reliable timekeepers through the finely balanced parts becoming charged with magnetism and exerting consequently an attracting influence on each other. It has been our experience as watchmakers that a considerable number of watches brought to us for repair have been electro-magnetised and it is with the purpose of obviating the inconvenience caused by magnetised watches that we have introduced our

NON-MAGNETIC WATCH

in which all parts likely to be affected are made of a special palladium alloy.

As a test, we recently placed one of our Non-Magnetic watches on a bi-pole dynamo generating 200 amperes at 80 volts for five hours. The watch was in no way affected and although one month has elapsed since the test was made, the watch has shown a variation of 25 seconds only.

PRICES:

Nickel Silver Crystal Face	Rs. 15-0	Silver Hunting	Rs. 28-0
Silver Crystal Face	,, 25-0	,, Half Hunting	,, 30-0

Each watch is supplied in the usual watch case and a written guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIA GAUZE VESTS Rs. 2. Less 10% Cash discount.

AERTEX CELLULAR VESTS Rs. 2-12. Less 10% Cash discount.

SCOTCH GAUZE VESTS. Rs. 3-8. Less 10% Cash discount.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE MOTOR UNION

INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE," 166, Hornby Road,
FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address: "Baltic."

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
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& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING
ACCIDENT

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Form apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14, Church Gate St., BO...
(P. O. Box 112...
Manager for India...

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"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to— The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

CHEAPEST HOUSE—Special polish brass name plates, highly finishing. Engraved by J. B. MEHTA, General Engraver, 17, Meadow St., Fort, Bombay. 5817

TO SPECULATORS.—I predict market movements and Settlements. LUCIFER, Astrologer and Clairvoyant, Late Small Cause Court Building, Princess Street, Bombay. 5805

SMALL LOANS given only on Jewellery or approved securities. Terms mild Privacy Strict. See personally. Phonograph Shop No. 166, next to Kalbadevi Post Office, Sundays including. 5793

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.

46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

FREE, FREE.—2-3 feet Calendars for 1915, are sent to any address on receipt of one anna Postage Stamps. Apply to— THE NATIONAL STORES TRADING CO., 5784 228/2 Strand Road, Calcutta.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 882

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PIANOS.—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED MANAGING CLERK in an Attorney's Office. Apply to Box No. 204, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5767

WANTED—For a small family from 1st April. Two rooms with bath-room and a kitchen attached. Locality near about Meadows Street. Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED—SECOND-HAND ONE FULL COTTON PRESS in working order with finishers Engine, and other machinery referring the press. Apply to the down mentioned address. SETH MISRIMAL MUTHRALALL. 5806 Bankers, Rutlam.

WANTED—AGENTS and dealers on good commission and salary for the sale of Electric and Acetyline lamps, novelties, watches, clocks and stationery, etc. Apply to— THE MANAGER, National Stores Trading Co., 5784 228/2, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED immediately to share temporary charge of Anglo-Indian Girls' Orphanage a capable English lady, Church of England. No technical qualifications. Board and loding and Rs. 50 per mensem with fare to Rangoon. Apply LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Bishop's Home, Rangoon. Send references. 3212

WANTED an EXPERIENCED BACHELOR of SCIENCE for the post of a HEADMASTER of a school (teaching upto standard fourth English) at Rander near Surat. Apply stating terms and forwarding copies of testemonials to ABDUR RAHIM AHMED, 116, Chakla Street, Bombay, No. 3. 5730

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REQUIRED immediately at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, a FOREMAN INSTRUCTOR with general Workshop experience especially in Blacksmith's work. Initial pay Rs. 200 in Subordinate Educational Service, free European quarters provided. Apply till March 31st to— B. HEATON, Secretary to the Governing Body, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Dated 10th March, 1915. 3210

WANTED.

WANTED by a young man who is honest Position as COLLECTOR of RENTS, etc. Apply to "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3219

BULL PUP or DOG wanted. Apply J. BARTON, London Eyesight Specialist, Hornby Road. 5811

WANTED a SECOND-HAND OFFICE ROLL TOP DESK with particulars and price to R. A. DUBASH, 17, Church Gate Street. 5803

WANTED GRADUATE TEACHER to Coach a matric student must be strong in English, French, and Mathematics. Apply to Box No. 214, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5804

S. JOHN'S SCHOOL, AGRA—Wanted from July next B.A., L.T., or M.A., in Mathematics. Salary Rupees 75-10-95.—Apply with certificates to PRINCIPAL. 3213

WANTED.—BOOT FACTORY MANAGER, good knowledge of machine work absolutely necessary. The CHROME LEATHER COMPANY, Box 100, Madras. 5809

AN EXPERIENCED FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER wants employment. Has excellent testimonials Apply to Box No. 211 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5789

WANTED a CIVIL ENGINEER, young, energetic and smart in appearance for guaranteed work. Apply with Credentials to RAMANAND & Co., 9, Forbes Street, Fort. 5761

WANTED a GRADUATE with Physics, Chemistry or a B.Sc., for an up-country High School, Board, lodging free to a Parsee. Apply sharp with terms to Box No. 101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5808

WANTED— CHILDREN'S TRAINED NURSE to take charge of child 18 months old. Previous experience and good references necessary. Reasonable salary—comfortable home. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 210, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5788

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN LADY as GOVERNESS for 3 little boys. (Trained nurse kept). Lady required to educate and take over entire charge of children, and separate establishment Liberal salary according to qualifications. Good references and experience essential. Must be of cheerful disposition, and fond of children. Only Europeans need apply. Apply to— THE NAWAB OF SACHIN, 5788 Dumas (Via Surat).

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MEHTA AUCTIONEER, reputed for profitable sales of landed properties. 5685

FOR SALE—A DAWSON'S BILLIARD TABLE and accessories in good condition. Apply to Box No. 209 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5786

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CAR, 4 Cylinder, 5 Seater, 25-30 H.-P., in perfect working order, tyres and tubes all new lately painted and overhauled. Car and enquiry at N. G. GUNMAKER, Corner Grant Road. 5758

FOR SALE—A THORNEYCRAFT STEAM TRACTION.—carrying capacity Eight Tons,—in good working order. Apply MAYASHANKER THACKER and Co., Bombay. 5801

BAY WALER MARE—15-2—aged—believed sound—regularly ridden in both saddles—good trapper—very safe across country—open to trial or examination. Rs. 300. Apply CARUE, Resident Engineer, Sholapur. 5796

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5818

RACING PONIES FOR SALE.—SIR KNIGHT. BEN HUR, ANAY MASTER BILL, and LOTUS to be sold as H. H. Nawab of Sachin is giving up racing. Apply A. S. OOMER, Moreland Road, Bombay. 5444

309 YEARS OLD KORAN, dated 1024, Hizri, (foolscap size) specially written for Noor Jehan Begum. Price £100 open to reasonable offer. BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, 69, Esplanade Road. 5748

FOR SALE.—Locomotive Engines, 4' 8½" Gauge; Loco Type Boilers, 16 to 50 H. P.; Marine Boilers, 100 H.P.; Vertical Boilers, from 8 to 16 H.P.; 3-Ton Steam Cranes, 4' 8½" Gauge; 3-Ton Hand Crane; Wheel Lathe by Death and Ellwood, 2' 4" centres; Steam Pumps, from 4" to 36" delivery; Mortar Mills, 9 ft; Belt Driven Pumps, from 5" to 15" delivery; Steam Excavators by Ruston and Proctor and J. H. Wilson; Rock Boring Machines; Stone Dressing Machines; Steam Launch, "Chilwa"; Steam Tug, "Thurya"; Steam Tug, "Harold"; Hopper Barges, 90ft. by 20ft. by 8ft. depth; Side Tip Wagons, 1' 9" Gauge; Trucks, 4' 8½" Gauge; Flat bottomed Rails, 47½ lbs. per yard; Blacksmiths and Fitters Tools, etc.; For full particulars and prices apply to:— Messrs. PRICE, WILLS & REEVES, 5698 New Docks, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An ENGLISH CANOE SHAPED VICTORIA with a Bay Waler mare, 14-3, complete turn-out. Apply to Box No. 208, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 5776

TO BE LET.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Well furnished and well situated bungalow to let. Apply to ADARJEE & BROS. 5653

TO LET—At PALLI HILL an upper stories BUNGALOW. Apply to Box No. "C" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5712

TO LET—STALLS for horse and carriage Rs. 12, stall only for horse Rs. 6, stall for Motor Rs. 12, in Goa Street and Frere Road. Apply CARSINATH'S OFFICE Oak Lane, Fort. 5659.

TO LET—Stablo accommodation with syces quarters near GRAHAM & Company Apply to J. B. MISTRY, care of Central Bank, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay. 3310

TO LET—From 16th March. A terrace Room with Bathroom E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 512 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO BE LET.—FIRST FLOOR. Newly painted at Gowalia Tank Road; Mosac Works, Telephone facility. For any caste. Rent Rs. 100. Enquire there to DADY BATLIBOI. 5768

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 3310

TO LET—Excellent commodious FIRST FLOOR of "SUNNYSIDE," Cirrus Avenue, behind Byculla Club. Also decent rooms with bath rooms attached. All modern conveniences. Apply on PREMISES. 5756

TO LET.—SIX ROOMS, "OOMRIGUR BUILDING," 4th floor, opposite Crawford Market, open South and West, furnished if necessary, as medical dispensary, rent Rs. 80 to 100, and rooms for doctors, etc., at "ERUCHSHAW BUILDING," next to Fire Brigade, Fort, Hornby Road, rent Rs. 60. White "F," 361, Hornby Road, Fort. 5690

TO LET—From 1st April next, the upper floor of Dr. COLAH'S BUNGLOW, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, newly painted and colourwashed. For rent and other particulars apply to— P. BYRAMJEE House Agent., No. 9 Hornby Road., 5666

TO BE LET.—Several large and small OFFICES in Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, and Hummum Street. For rent and other particularly apply to:— E. W. FLOWER, & SON., House Agents. Dalal Street, Office Telephone No. 2611. House Telephone No. 458. 5792

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in THOBURN HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, Rs. 120. Two flats in Linden House. Rs. 75 and 85. Apply to:— E. W. FLOWER, & SON., House Agents Dalal Street, Office Telephone No. 2611. House Telephone No. 458. 5792

TO BE LET.—An entire bungalow right on the sea on the West side in Middle Colaba, with a large compound and stabling accommodation. Electric lights and fans. For rent and other particulars Apply to:— E. W. FLOWER, & SON, House Agents. Dalal Street, Office Telephone No. 2611. House Telephone No. 458. 5792

TO BE LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of "SCARSDALE" on the Colaba Reclamation, three bed rooms, three bath rooms, drawing and dining room and an office room. Electric lights and fans and tiled flooring. Rent moderate. Also the first floor south side of "Sea Croft," two bed rooms etec. Rent Rs. 130 Apply to:— E. W. FLOWER, & SON., House Agents. Dalal Street, Office Telephone No. 2611. House Telephone No. 458. 5792

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for RAJAHS AND PRINCES.—To be let the Bungalow known as "Green Woods," the best situated bungalow in Mahableshwar consisting of drawing room and four bedrooms and fitted with most up-to-date *sanitary arrangements with hot and cold water baths* and *flushing system privies* and tastefully furnished throughout with high class *furniture by Isac Benjamin*. There is a copious supply of fresh water and stabling for four horses. Outhouses with grounds covering an area of over 30 acres. For terms apply to CHUNILAL JIVANDAS, Vallabh Terrace, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 5727

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT DEBENTURE LOAN 1915

FORTY-FIVE YEARS..... RS. 10.00 000—0—0

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will on the first day of April, 1915, with the sanction of the Government of India and under and by virtue of the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, sections 39 to 42 as amended by Bombay Act 1 of 1881, section, 2 and Bombay Act I of 1899, issue Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rupees Ten Lakhs.

The Debentures of this issue will be for such amounts as may be required and will be repayable to the holders thereof in forty-five years, bearing interest in the meantime at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the 1st October and 1st April in each year.

The interest on these Debentures will, by virtue of the provisions of section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time be owing.

By virtue of the power vested in them by section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act and in exercise of all other authorities thereunto enabling, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay reserve and set apart the whole of the Debentures of this issue for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,

H. E. HART, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1915. 5287

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJEE SOOLEIMAN .....*Deceased.*

TENDERS are hereby invited on behalf of HAJEE ABUBUCKER ISMAIEL and others, the trustees of the above estate, for farming out the rents collectively of eight immoveable properties belonging to the estate and situte in Bombay.

Particulars of the said properties and the terms and conditions subject to which tenders are invited can be inspected at the office of the undersigned who are Solicitors for the said trustees at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, any time during office hours.

The applications for tender will be taken to have been made subject to the terms and conditions above referred to and will be accepted uptil 3 p.m., on the 15th April, 1915, and the same shall state separately the monthly rent offered for each separate property and shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, which sum will be forfeited to the trustees if the intending contractor will fail to complete the agreement of lease but the same will be returned without interest if the tender is not accepted.

The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other tender.

Bombay, 15th March, 1915.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., 5757 Solicitors for Trustees.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the following purposes namely.—

1 To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 1914 and two half-yearly audited Balance Sheets made upto 30th June and 31st December 1914 respectively.
2 To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3 To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4 To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5 To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 16th day of March 1915 to 31st day of March 1915 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, (Sd.) GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Bombay, 11th March, 1915. 5715.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Four per cent Debenture Loan 1885. Thirty Years ..... Rupees 10,00,000-0-0.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRUSTEES of the PORT OF BOMBAY will on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of March, 1915, pay to the holders of the Debentures of the above loan all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the Office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 31st day of March 1915, from and after which date the interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Dated this 3rd day of February 1915.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

H. E. HART, Secretary. 52

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE is hereby given that in an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company held on the 12th March, 1915, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum equal to Rs. 12-8 per share for the half year ended 31st December1914 has been declared payable on or after 5th April, 1915, in the Company's Registered Office, between the hours of 12 noon & 3-30 p.m., (excepting Saturdays, when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.), to those Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of the Company upto the evening of 8th March 1915. The Shareholders are requested to communicate to the Agents any change that has taken place in their address to prevent Dividend Warrant being mis-sent.

By order of the Board of Directors, D. M. WADIA & Co., Agents. Bombay, 19th March, 1915. 5802.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of the estate of TARACHAND CHELLARAM have declared a first dividend of annas four (4) in the rupee. KIMATRAI BHOJRAJ. For Himself and other trustees. 5814.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. PARTAPCHAND BHANJI and DEVICHAND PARKH... have contracted to sell to our client ... mbai, widow of KARIM SAHEB ... DUL KARIM SHAIK AHMED KEL... and ABDUL LATIFF JITEKAR the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest therein and thereto or any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without having regard to any such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quiet and ground rent land together with the building standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 6th Street admeasuring 78*6.9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collectors old No. 3980 and 3981—Collector's New No. 10604 old Survey No. 3552, 3553 New Survey No. 6208 and Municipal Ward E No. 1518 and Street No. 47 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the house of Vithoba Ramji, on the West by the house of Hirji Waljee, on the North by a sweeper's passage and on the South by the Kamatipura 6th Street.

Bombay dated this day of March 1915. KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA, 5816 Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1915, for the work of Annual Repairs, Petty Works and Supply of Materials.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Tenders must be delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office. Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 19th March, 1915. 5813

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. TRICUMJI JEEWANDAS & CO., Secretaries Treasurers and Agents of the AKOLA and MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, have from the date hereof changed their name and style into that of Messrs. TRICUMJI WADIA & CO., and will henceforth carry on their business as such Secretaries Treasurers and Agents under the said name of Messrs. Tricumji Wadia and Co.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1915. KANGA & SAYANI, Attorneys for the Akola and Mid India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited. 5815

NOTICE.

MOTORS SEATS can be reserved at moderate charges from Wathar to Mahableshwar by two days previous intimation also luggage arrangements by bullock carts. Apply to:— MAHADEO AND CO., Proprietor, The Passenger Motor Service. 5706 Wathar Station.

TO MILL OWNERS AND AGENTS.

QUOTATIONS FOR CASING PAPERS in any colour and size, for ready or future delivery, can be obtained by writing to KOLEWAL'S AGENCY, 5807 Charni Road, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 5779.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALEXANDRA CINEMA THEATRE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following building:

Alexandra Cinema Theatre building on plot Nos. 109-110, Princess street.

MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th March, 1915.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes. C. 5

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY WELL-KNOWN VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY. VIZ., "AMBA-WADI," AT GIRGAON.

On SUNDAY, the 4th April, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction under instructions from the Managing Trustees Seth Manekji Jethabhai Vurdhaman and others the mortagagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas and another, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagor under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of January, 1911, and made between the said Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas and Vithaldas Dhirajlal a minor by his father and natural guardian Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas of the one part and the said mortgagees of the second part, the very valuable landed property more particularly described hereunder and known as the "Ambawadi."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or oart known as the "Ambawadi" together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum outside the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3778 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 675, 204 and 204 New Nos. 1640, 1612 and 1612 and old survey Nos. 559, 543 560 and 545 new survey Nos. 4/7755—7755 and 7756 and which several tenements or buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 292, 294, 296, 297, 298, 295, 299, 300, 301, 312, 304, 305, 308 (1), 308 (2), 307, 308, and 307 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17 9, 15, 701, 711 and which land and premises are bounded on or towards the north by the property of Khanderao Janardhan and others, on or towards the South by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the East partly by the properties of Narayan Vishnu Gokhale and others, and partly by the properties of Ani Freza Pereira and Bhirubai daughter of Narayan Appa and a passage and on or towards the West by the property of Govind Vasudeo Pendse.

For further particulars printed conditions of sale and inspection of titledeeds application may be made to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th March, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, PARK STREET, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The auction sale of landed porperty situate at Shaikh Memon Street, near Muljee Jaitha Market, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED until further intimation.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 21st March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Bessants, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 21st day of March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Terrace, P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon, very valuable and handsome English, solid mahogany, teakwood and blackwood made to order household furniture comprising solid mahogany dining table, English arm and without arm chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, English upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, upholstered Chesterfield easy chairs, marble topped tables, fancy teapoys, rich table ornaments, engravings, rich carpets, single and double iron bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tablesRemington type writer, roll topped writing table with master key, perambulators, aluminium utensils, a large collection of garden flower pots, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th March, 1915.

The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Over 1,25,000 Members on Register.

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic Agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

BALKRISHNA BROS., Agents, Cook's Building, Hornby Road. BOMBAY.

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CHARNI ROAD.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

TO-NIGHT

We have the pleasure of announcing the greatest of all the great Films ever shown by us

A QUEEN'S LOVE

Featuring Mlle. Gabrielle Robinne and M. Alexandre.

TRAGEDY, ACTION, PATHOS AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES ARE ADMIRABLY MINGLED IN THIS MAGNIFICENT COLOURED DRAMA IN 3 PARTS.

YOU CANNOT REALISE ITS CHARM UNLESS YOU SEE IT.

CHARNI ROAD.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY AUCTION.

On MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following goods:—

House-hold and office furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, writing and dressing tables, single mirror door, almiras, teak and blackwood chairs, marble top tables, fancy teapoys hatstands, etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—

One handsome mirror back side-board.

Under instructions from Shiraz A. Vasi Esq., the Receiver appointed in High Court suit No. 1014 of 1911:—

Milner's safe, teakwood cupboards, bentwood chairs, teapoys, revolving chair, copying press, Mehta box, writing table, iron cot, clock, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

Re:—Currim Moosa, an Insolvent:—

One iron safe and Mehta box.

Re:—Laxman Bhikhaji Sinde and anr. trading as The American Hair Cutting Saloon at Parel Road:—

Cupboard, marble top table, looking glass, chair, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

One consignment from Japan consisting of rich Imari plates, jars, cloissonneware, Satsumaware, umbrella stands, tea sets, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

2 Rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.

2 Rubber-tyred palanquin shaped office shigrams.

1 Rubber-tyred victoria.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

Re:—Kesrichand Rupchand, Insolvent:—

1 English made rubber-tyred victoria.

Re:—G. S. Muccadum, Insolvent.

1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.

The property of a Hindu gentleman:—

1 Landaulette in good order.

1 English-made cabriolette.

The proeprty of a European gentleman:—

1 Rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis and Arab horse.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Several gents second-hand bicycles.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, BIG DOUBLE DOOR SAFES, BY MILNER AND CHUBB AND COUNTERS WITH BRASS RAILINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co,, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the Bank premises the following:—

Counters with brass railings, teakwood arm chairs, high chairs, writing tables, copying press, Roneo duplicator, electric table lamps, partitions, big double door safes by Milner and Chubb, one big scale by W. T. Avery, stools, benches, blank books, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE INSOLVENTS PROPERTY AT PARBHADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Heptulla Esoofally and ors., traded as Hyderally Casumji Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, all the Insolvents right, title and interest in the property situated at Parbhadevi Road and mentioned in the Consent Decree dated 26th July, 1913, in suit No. 408 of 1912 as being let on a perpetual lease at the rate of Rs. 367-8-0 per month to Piraji Maluji and on the date of the said Decree was and still is subject to a mortgage charge of Rs. 61,513-10-0 with further interest at 9 per cent. per annum on Rs. 50,000 from 1st July 1913, till payment and the cost of the said suit in favour of the plaintiff and was and is still further charged for the sum of 22,292-11-4 with further interest at 7 per cent. on Rs. 19,000 from 28th July, 1913, till date of payment and the cost of the seventh defendant of the said suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD DRAWING, DINING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—(*Contd.*)

March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome (made to order) artistic teak and blackwood household furniture comprising dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, single and double door almiras, hanging clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, hatstands, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large chiffoniers, new designed drawing room screens, reclining sofas, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, glass door book-cases, upholstered hall suit sofas and chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, clothes baskets, new designed iron and brass bedsteads, rich carpets, table ornaments glassware, crockeryware and cooking utensils, etc.

The property of Sir James Begbie, Kt.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view from Monday the 22nd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACE AND GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq. the Official Trustee of Bombay, and the Official Trustee of the trust of Bai Baku, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following ornaments:—

One pearl necklace of 9 strings nose ring earring, gold patlies, gold chawk and veni, gold chandanhar, gold bangles, and silver sandlas and silver todas. &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th March, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

Sale of a Valuable Oart, known as "Sunbhat Wady," at the village of Juvem, near Andheri, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

High Court.

O.O.C.J.

Suit No. 1022 of 1910.

Shivji Pacharia ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Balkrishna Harischandra and others..... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, pursuant to the terms of the Consent Decree made in the above suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and dated the 2nd day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being, at Juvem, near Bandra, in the District of Thana, Taluka Salsette of Khote Tenure, and knows as "Sonbhat Oart," containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 44 and Plot No. 1, assessement rupees one hundred and annas eight, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the public passage, on or towards the South by the oart of Laksmam, on or towards the East by the oart of Madan Jagannath, and on or towards the West by the oart of Norotamdas Morarji.

The village of Juvem is approached from Virle Parle, or Andheri Station on B. B. & C. I. Railway Line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their Office, Church Gate Building, 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioners.

Bombay, 20th March, 1915.

THE IDEAL EASTERN DIARY FOR 1915.

Printed on fine paper in Foolscap, Quarto and Octavo sizes, giving English and corresponding Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan dates and replete with valuable up-to-date information dealing with a variety of subjects, useful tables, ready reckoners, absolutely necessary for every-day reference, on sale at "The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Parsi Bazar Street, Fort. Bombay."

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarsenses. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. 180—2

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned King and Co. ½—2 cases pictures.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong English-built rubber-tyred victoria with a chestnut waler mare and a set of English harness.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria by Windover in good order.

1 rubber-tyred C. spring glass fronted English-built brougham by Morgan with a bay mare and a set of harness.

dark bay Australian cob belonging to Government.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

Under instructions from the Deccan Pressing and Ginning Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Mr. Armuga Sabapathy Moodliar with all his right, title and interest therein.

2 shares of the Deccan Pressing and Ginning Company, Limited, Nos. 576 and 577, standing in the name of Mr. A. Armuga Sabapathy Moodliar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs, BENNETT, & Co., will on MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office opposite Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated Arms and Ammunition consisting of rifles, guns, pistols, revolvers, cartridges, sulphur, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

SALE POSITIVELY ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH MARCH, AT 4 P.M.

URGENT NOTICE.

Auction Sale of "Saboo Palace" which was to take place on SUNDAY, the 21st March, is further adjourned to THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) when it will now positively be sold and if on that day the reserved price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately thereafter and the sale of the furniture and moveables will commence on SUNDAY, the 28th March, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) each day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want a very grand and comfortable palace very richly and tastefully decorated and furnished and situated right near the sea with a charming outlook.

By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when it will be positively sold in one lot and altogether the very handsome and unique architectural and ornamental building formerly known as "Miramar" but at present known as "Saboo Palace" situate at Narayen Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay together with its rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain China and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side boards, dining table, wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs, all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and the rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers Messrs. Reid and Barton.

Porcelain ware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.

Best Carara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian silver ware and carved ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra made to order; and Axminister stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Oil paintings by some well-known painters.

Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.

Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.

Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.

The whole of this splendid collection has

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (*Contd.*)

been carefully selected by a gentleman, who has made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India. Should at such sale in one whole lot of the property and furniture, etc., the reserved price which shall be fixed therefor shall not be obtained, then and in that case the bungalow with its lands, gardens, outhouses, and appurtenances and with all the fixtures shall be sold separately and the furniture immediately thereafter on the same day, viz., th 25th day of March, 1915; and the furniture and all other moveables will positively be sold separately on SUNDAY the 28th March, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and on the following days.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned or of Messrs. Payne and Co., or of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said executors at their office No. 90 and No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, respectively.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BILLIARD TABLE, FURNITURE, ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, Fort, valuable and handsome furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, one full size mahogany slate billiard table by Dawson with balls, cues and boards, etc., dining table, arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, hat stands, counter, folding arm easy chairs, wall clocks, ice box, screens, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumb waiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets and ornaments, rich carpets, and pictures, teapoys, reclining sofas, office tables and chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, mirrors and panel door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, one sweet toned cottage piano, China matting, ice box, aluminium utensils, one rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in excellent condition, etc., etc., the property of G. Sagdury, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 20th March, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

To-day Matinee at 4 p. m.

To-night usual at 6-30.

"DICK WHITTINGTON"

2nd Edition Edition 2nd

ALSO FEATURING

THE LIGHT HORSE MANŒUVRES

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GARDEN PARTY,

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AT THE RINK

ST. PATRICK'S DAY GATHERING etc.

To-night the 10 o'clock Show at Edwardes Theatre

(Late La Scala) see special Advertisement.

Notice :—Commencing from To-night every Saturday, Monday & Wednesday the 10 o'clock Performance will take place at Edwardes Theatre (Late La Scala) Kalbadevi Road, when a special Programme Comprising chiefly of Vaudeville will be presented.

EDWARDS THEATRE

LATE LA SCALA

(Kalbadevi Road.)

To-night! To-night!!

At 10 p. m.

A Grand Inaugural Variety Programme.

BY

THE GAIETY STARS

Miss MAY SHERRARD

Mr. LEW MARKS

Miss NORAH MOORE

LITTLE MONA

Mr. TOM CHAMPION

To be concluded with the popular and most laughable Revue entitled

"KOOCHPERWANEE"

Also Featuring the following up-to-date Cinema "The Light Horse Manœuvres, The Garden Party at Government House, Fancy Dress Carnival at the Rink, Ladies' Night at Lodge Foreman, St. Patrick's Day gathering and our latest English Gazette".

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. ***TO-NIGHT!*** **Tel. No. 1271.**

A Remarkable Detective Feature.

Full of Sensations and Thrills that will hold all Spellbound.

THE CLUE OF THE BROKEN FINGER.

4000 Feet—In Three Parts.

The most thrilling and exciting detective drama imaginable. One that will keep the eyes of the audience rivetted on the screen from start to finish.

NOT A SUCCESSION OF THRILLS,

BUT ONE LONG THRILL.

The mystery is not unravelled till the last few feet appear on the screen.

Our Special War Picture

WITH A SKIRMISHING PARTY IN FLANDERS.

A most sensational picture depicting actual fighting scenes.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-45.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Phone—Sandhurst Road—No. 1266.

This Week's Brilliant Holiday Programme Starring the Most Astounding and Remarkable Italian Production of the day, entitled—

THE PRICE OF BLOOD
THE PRICE OF BLOOD
THE PRICE OF BLOOD

A Superfilm of Superfilms in 5500 feet of absorbing pictures by AQUILA CO. of Torino.

The Film tells the story of a gang of smugglers who vow vengeance on the Royalist party. Their ultimate result and how they are brought to bay are told in a wonderfully vivid succession of stirring adventures.

The tremendous grip of this film and its true situations, are of a nature to hold our audienee through an earthquake. It is seen to be believed.

Our another attraction is the Topical "INDIA'S REPLY" showing the Sikhs, Gurkhas, Jats, Mussalmans, Punjabies. etc., taking a gallant part in defending the Empire. The use of the much-talked-of KUKRI which fascinated the girls of Paris has also been shown in prominence.

Our War News and side-splitting comics etc., complete the Programme.

PRIZE MATINEES: Saturday and Sunday at 5 p. m.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30. POPULAR PRICES.

OUR GREAT SERIAL 36,000 FEET LONG WILL BE SCREENED THIS MONTH.

NOTE.—Thursday 25th being Bank Holiday there will be given one extra prize show at 5.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

6-30 AND 10 P. M.

The World's Greatest Fiction Detective

SHERLOCK HOLMES

The immortal creation of **Sir Arthur Conan Doyle** appears for the first time to-night in Bombay on the Cinema stage, in which he unravels by his own peculiar methods of deduction the mystery of

"THE REYGATE SQUIRES".

This great character has penetrated into every country of the civilised world (including Germany) and now India is to see the film version of these famous stories produced under the personal supervision of their creator—**Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.**

Each story complete, commence to-night with the mystery of

"THE REYGATE SQUIRES"

"THE HALF-CROWN PRINCE"

More exquisite cartoons by Lancelot Speedy. Delightful drawing of the Imperial Burglar and his loot and scoot methods of warfare.

Like "Johnnie Walker" still going strong and becoming more popular every week.—

HANSFORD AND READ

in a screaming farce **"Always Tell Your Wife"** as played by Seymore Hicks at The Coliseum, London. Hansford is in better form than ever in this sketch.

A new style Comedy this week

LOVE LUCK AND GASOLINE

in two parts—a breezy comedy of elopement which takes place in Yacht Motor-car, Racing Motor-boat, Aeroplane and Flying Boat.

Featuring the famous Film Comedian Bunny. A quick-fire comedy without a moment's rest.

TO-MORROW AT 4-30 P.M.

Special Cinema Performance at Half Prices

Prize Show at 6-30 p. m.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.

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HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.

MATINEE MATINEE

TO-DAY AT 4 p.m.

DOORS OPEN AT 3 P.M.

COMMENCE AT 4 P.M.

Children Half Price at Matinees only.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

OUR GREAT PROGRAMME

DON'T MISS IT.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, MARCH 21st.

TWO SOUVENIR PERFORMANCES.

One at 4 p.m. and One at 9 3 p.m. when a handsome Watch and a Silk Shari will be given away at each Performance. Every one purchasing a Ticket will receive a coupon entitling them to a chance.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 22nd.

HIGH JUMPING CONTEST

FOR LOCAL HORSES AND PONIES

A Handsome Trophy for the Winner.

The Tent will be available for practice every Evening between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. in order to accustom the horses to the Lights.

Booking at the Circus Tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box, 6 Seats..	Rs. 20
Single Seat Box	„ 4
First Chairs	„ 3
Second Chairs	„ 2
Stalls	„ 1
Gallery (Indians only)	As. 8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half price to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 Seats only.

Our Menagerie is opened daily for a small charge.

W. HARMSTON, Proprietor **R. ALTON & W. SYMONS,** Agents.

For other Amusement Notices see page 5.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of ... to Young and Old. Distributed ... post free. Apply to:—

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ROYAL PORTRAITS.—King George and Queen Mary. Price from one to annas four according to the sizes.

ENGLISH ALPHABETICAL CHART.—Mounted on cloth and rollers. Price annas 12 each.

RAJA RAVIVARMA'S.—88 Pictures bound in book form with descriptions underneath. Price Re. 1 per copy.

GAYATRI AND TRIKALSANDHYA.—Four Pictures in colours, Size 15 by 20. Price annas 4 each. Four pictures in lot annas 12.

IMITATION WOODEN FRUITS.—Of different sorts. Price per box Rs. 27.

DELHI IN PICTURES.—In a book form with Illustrations annas 8 only.

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WESTERN MANUFACTURING CO.'S BUTTONS.

WHITE, BLACK, RED, & ALL OTHER COLOURS.

Useful for Coats, Jackets, Shirts, &c.

Price 1 to 2 annas per dozen.

Special terms to Merchants.

Manager, Chitra Shala Press, Poona City.

FOR PRINCES & RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

SPOTS ON THE SUN

are no great cause of anxiety to itself though they may be to many a scientist, but the spots on a lady's face are a source of much anxious thought to herself though they may not be to the inventor of BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH a most satisfactory and harmless preparation for Pimples, Sunburn, Tan, Freckless, Blotches, Balakheads, etc.

MADON SONS & CO., BOMBAY.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

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GERMAN PILSENER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY

The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND
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The Best Brands in Japan. Nothing to match them in quality.

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GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refr tionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) rnby Road
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SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia; Sir J. L. Jenkins Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high ersonages (ones of which we append below.):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATI

SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME

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GRAND CHAMPAGNE
HIGH CLASS TABLE AND VERMOUTH WINES.

DEPOT: 233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Special Advertisement Price for March only, VERMOUTH Re 1-6 per Fo'tl

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE'S SPECIALITIES

FRENCH COFFEE	Per tin.	Per doz.
1-lb. tins	Rs. 0-12	Rs. 8-8
½ „ „	„ 0-8	„ 4-8
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"MOCHA" COFFEE		
1-lb. tins	Rs. 1-2	Rs. 12-0
½ „ „	„ 0-10	„ 6-8

TEAS	Per tin.	Per doz
No. 1 1-lb. tins	Rs. 1-2	Rs. 11-0
No. 2 „ „	„ 1-0	„ 9-0
No. 3 „ „	„ 0-12	„ 8-0

Prices subject to Market fluctuations.

COFFEE Roasted by Gas and Ground by Electricity.

KILN DRIED FLOUR

in 7-lb. Air-Tight Tins *Packing charges*
Price Rs. 1 each. Rs. 12 per dozen. *Extra.*

BREAD Made Twice a day, by the only Steam-Bakery in Bombay.

ARMY & NAVY CONTRACTORS. **PEARSE & Co.** BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Passion Sunday or 5th Sunday in Lent, 21st March.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C; Hymns 96,200,556,263; 5-30 p.m., Children Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns; 332,517,193; Collections for Cathedral Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Service; 8 a.m. Holy communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor; Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. E. E. Hill; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon, Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale; 11 a.m., Shortened Matins and Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Diocesan Church Society.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint-Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Praise List: Psalm 121, tune 65, Paraphrase 11, tune 28; Hymns 172, 159 (1st tune) 565.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Service for Young People; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyterian Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Mackichan. Marathi Service 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner; 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causewey.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. A. J. Reynell, Superintending Wesleyan Chaplain in India; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. A. Y. Wright; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. J. Reynell, Suptg. Wesleyan Chaplain in India; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Song Service, from 6 to 6-20 p.m., Song and Solos used.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 2-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m. Rosary Church, Mazagaon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's) Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chapain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel of Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 19.

Thunderstorms continued in the Peninsula but no important precipitation is reported. Disturbance in North-west India is only feebly marked. Another depression, however, appeared in Persia.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th March. 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-west Punjab, lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in slight excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues generally in slight defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in east Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Veraval and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have given light local rain in the south Bombay Deccan.

A few thunderstorms are possible in the south Central Provinces and the southern half of the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 19th of March, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. R. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	85.5	63.8	78	0.09	5.66	—4.44
Do. (18th)	81.3	72.4	79	..	0.40	—3.40
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	3.17	—0.07
Do. (18th)	85.3	73.6	80	..		
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.3	63.1	57	..	0.86	—0.59
Rawalpindi	80.0	48.0	72	..	9.67	2.27
Lahore	87.3	50.1	40	..	4.94	1.86
Amritsar	87.6	51.0	63	..	3.87	..
Hissar	85.7	50.3	67	..	4.72	—0.43
Ambala	82.2	54.0	63	..	10.53	7.84
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.4	62.7	60	..	7.73	6.19
Mainpuri	85.6	59.6	68	..	4.55	2.48
Jhansi	90.4	63.3	36	..	3.32	1.64
Cawnpore	86.6	62.5	48	..	2.98	1.00
Allahabad	87.8	59.8	51	..	4.85	2.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	95.3	64.4	58	..	0.91	—0.15
Karachi	80.8	67.0	73	..	1.09	—0.32
Ajmer	88.0	60.2	67	..	3.62	2.34
Jaipore	87.3	54.4	43	..	3.20	1.78
Kotah	91.0	65.8	46	..	5.93	5.07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.0	64.4	45	..	1.34	0.89
Dwarka	80.1	68.4	67	..	1.46	0.78
Veraval	79.3	66.8	81	..	1.25	0.79
Rajkot	99.9	64.0	36	..	0.43	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	96.2	66.4	56	..	0.18	—0.37
Surat	97.3	66.3	97	..	0.79	0.45
Ahmedabad	98.7	70.8	35	..	0.33	—0.06
Deesa	98.1	63.4	22	..	0.96	0.45
Neemuch	91.2	68.8	40	..	4.32	3.53
Indore	93.5	64.1	44	..	2.18	1.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.3	63.3	69	..	3.52	1.09
Saugor	90.2	63.6	27	..	3.44	1.29
Hoshangabad	92.5	66.8	51	..	4.89	3.22
Khandwa	99.1	66.9	43	..	3.11	2.02
Akola	99.4	68.5	47	..	4.67	2.74
Amraoti	97.3	66.8	61	..	4.11	2.16
Nagpur	89.7	66.1	74	0.07	5.48	3.13
Chanda	94.5	67.0	57	..	5.44	2.97
Raipur	95.0	61.6	71	0.04	2.51	0.55
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.4	73.3	82	..	1.17	0.59
Ratnagiri	86.5	72.9	68	..	0.84	—0.17
Mormugao	86.1	74.9	77	..	1.58	0.39
Karwar	85.7	74.4	80	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.3	64.4	41	..	4.62	3.75
Ahmednagar	95.8	62.7	45	..	2.81	1.44
Poona	97.2	64.1	52	..	0.65	—0.48
Sholapur	99.3	69.0	63	..	6.67	5.00
Bijapur	96.8	68.8	53	0.12	5.78	4.34
Belgaum	93.3	69.5	49	..	4.93	2.96
Ahmedabad	95.8	65.8	52	..	4.27	2.99
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.6	69.7	46	..	4.33	2.60
Hyderabad	89.0	71.4	68	0.05	4.31	2.25
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.7	77.8	73	..	3.61	0.28
Calicut	90.6	76.4	84	..	9.34	2.61
Cochin	91.3	78.5	72	..	20.61	10.22
Colombo	89.7	72.2	95	0.08	25.60	—0.61
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.6	70.7	82	..	5.66	—1.15
Bellary	101.3	74.8	50	..	4.21	1.80
Cuddapah	96.1	73.4	79	..	9.37	4.55
Madras	90.4	72.5	79	..	24.94	4.59
Bangalore	90.6	65.2	78	..	3.53	—0.51
Coimbatore	95.6	72.4	80	..	7.52	1.98
Trichinopoly	95.8	74.7	70	..	7.06	—1.98
Negapatam	89.7	75.8	57	..	23.07	—7.28

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19th March, 1915, was 30.213 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correction the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

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TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th March 1915

Mean of observations, taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	29.969	Inches
Temperature of Air	78.6	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.7	"
Dew Point	71.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.762	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	3.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.4	"
Minimum do. do.	73.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,E,W,WNW	
movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	127	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water in at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in
F.	19	■ 0 55	27 6	19	■ 6 59	15 11
		1 31a	27 3		7 11a	16 7
S.	20	■ 1 17	26 10	20	■ 7 24	16 4
		2 1a	26 8		7 35a	19 5
Su.	21	■ 1 39	26 2	21	■ 7 50	16 10
		2 34a	25 11		8 0a	20 8
M.	22	■ 2 2	25 5	22	■ 8 13	17 6
		3 13a	25 2		8 29a	21 2
Tu.	23	m 2 29	24 8	23	■ 8 52	18 2
		4 6a	24 6		9 18a	22 1
W.	24	m 3 8	23 10	24	■ 9 47	18 11
		‡5 28a	24 1			
Th.	25	■ 4 31	23 1	25	■ 0 42	22 6
		7 25a	24 5		11 28	19 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 19 (Friday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 50m
" 20 (Saturday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 50m
" 21 (Sunday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 50m
" 22 (Monday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 50m
" 23 (Tuesday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 51m
" 24 (Wednesday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 51m
" 25 (Thursday)	6h. 38m.	6a. 51m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1915, March 16th 1h. 12·3m. a.m.; First quarter 24th, 4h. 18.0 a.m; Last quarter 1915 April 7th, 1h. 4.24m. a.m.; New Moon 14th, 5h. 5.7m. p.m.

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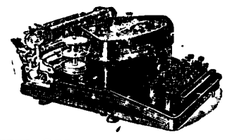

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Demand Bills	4.79.75
Silver Commercial Bars ..	50 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 5/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	2 5/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	1 1/8
,, 7 day market loans . ..	1 1/2
Amout Paid into the Bank of England about	£460,000
Earmarked for Argentina ..	£205,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, March 18th.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	59,500,000	Dec.	400,000
Public Deposits ..	71,000,000	Inc.	20,900,000
Other do. ..	100,400,000	Dec.	29,400,000
Govt. Securities ..	30,000,000	Inc.	2,900,000
Other Securities ..	115,700,000	Dec.	11,300,000
Notes & Gold ..	*43,800,000	,,	200,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 26 % of the Liabilities.
*Received Mutilated.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, March 18th.
WHEAT.
Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June 59/3
TONE:—Dearer.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Dearer May.-June 59/3
TONE:—Dearer.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Dearer Nominal
TONE:—Dearer.
SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers March-April. 62/9
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.
South Australian. Nominal
SEEDS.
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship sellers 5 5/6
LINSEED.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Paid 50⅜
Calcutta linseed April-May; Paid 53/9
COTTONSEED.
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March; Hull £7 17-6
METALS.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £67
Copper Braziers £82
Yellow Metal 8¼
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool 14-5-0 to 14-10
FREIGHT.
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally 30
Selected Copper 72½
SUGAR.
Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay spot 22/3 to 23/9
According to quality duty paid.
JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June 15/7 1/2
July-September 14/7 1/2
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June. 15/9
July-September. 14/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June 17/9
July-September. 16/7 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June. 17/10 1/2
July-September. 16/9
RUBBER.
Para Rubber 2/5½
Ceylon Rubber 2/3⅝

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
Liverpool, March 16th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	14,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	4,000
,, Sales of East Indian ..	400
,, Imports	1,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—	
Mid. Americans	5.30
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.55
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time) May ..	8.92
,, ,, July ..	9.19
New York Official noon call May ..	8.92
,, ,, July ..	9.20
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. May ..	8.67
,, ,, July ..	8.91

CLOSING PRICES.
Liverpool, March 18th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.24	5.18
June-July.	5.29	5.23
July-Aug.	5.37	5.30
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	5.54	5.45
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	5.63	5.54

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.
Liverpool, March 18th.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
Liverpool, March 18th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.24	5.22
June-July	5.27	5.27
July-Aug.	5.37	5.35
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.54	5.52
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan..	....	....
Jan.-Feb..	5.63	5.62

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)
LIVERPOOL

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
17th Mch. Close =	5.24	5.36	5.53	5.63
18th Mch. Open =	5.21	5.35	5.50	5.60
18th Mch. Close =	5.18½	5.30	5.46	5.54½
	—5½	— 6	— 7	— 8½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
17th Mch. Close =	7.80	7.98	8.36	8.48
18th Mch. Open =	..	..	..	..
18th Mch. Close =	7.65	7.83	8.22	8.34
	— 15	— 15	— 14	— 14

NEW YORK.

	May.	July	Oct.	Jan.
16th March. Close.. =	8.91	9.19	9.50	..
17th March. Close.. =	8.92	..	9.54	9.80
18th March 11 a.m. =	8.92	..	9.50	9.77
18th March. Close. =	8.88	9.17	9.48	..

NEW ORLEANS.

	May.	July
16th March. Close =	8.67	8.80
17th March. Close =	8.70	8.94
18th Mch. 11 a.m. =	..	..
18th Mch. Close =	8.65	8.87

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, March 18th.

Good Bengal M.G.	3.96
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.08
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.20
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	4.53
Good Oomra M.G.	4.36
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.48
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.60
Good M.G. Oomra	4.36
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.60
Good Broach	4.80
F.G. ,, ...	4.95
Fine ,, ...	5.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	34,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	57,000
Futures at New York May	8.88
Previous closing price	8.93
Futures at New York July	9.17
Previous closing price	9.23
Spot Cotton at New York	8.95
Previous price	8.95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.37
Previous price	8.50
Futures at New Orleans May	8.65
Previous price	8.70
Futures at New Orleans July	8.87
Previous price	8.94
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 7/8

Compta & Dharwar	202
Westerns	222
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	1,917
Rajputana.....	51
Sind	1,828
Total	18,198
Total for 6 days	112,190
,, to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	1,298,353
,, same time last season	2,222,335

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	Week.	Since 1st Jan.1915	Same period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	18,198 Cwts.	112,190 Cwts.	1,058,727 Cwts.	1,381,854 Cwts.
Wheat	5,194	61,653	520,855	560,697
Linseed	3,698	20,210	118,447	493,882
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seed	2,600	13,080	76,767	92,108
Gingellyseed	460	8,907	178,091	708,384
Poppyseed	194	836	1,027	3,896
Groundnuts	3,796	19,368	210,767	556,147
Castorseed	9,049	45,775	289,577	497,277
Rice	103,848	122,082	1,159,439	1,164,754
Myrabollams	969	9,950	162,035	246,343
Cottonseed	4,006	41,415	881,943	1,943,970
Mowraseed	..	254	13,235	9,906
Gram	1,365	9,387	81,216	130,912
Jeowari	5,033	82,905	375,918	412,241
Barley	..	719	714	11,064
Maize	..	336	2,183	475

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. Ap.-May ...Rs. 6-10-6, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi .....Rs. 6-4-9, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed
Ready .....Rs. 6-9, B. T. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .....Rs. 6-7-0, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ...Rs. 6-9-0, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat .....Rs. 6-13, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready .....Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Sholapur .....Rs. 28-8, B. T. per candy.
Madras .....Rs. 29-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed .....Rs., 4-2, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready .....Rs. 5-12-6, R. D. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 5-14, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. .....Rs. 2-12, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent .....Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni .....Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mughi .....Rs. 40-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat Kathiawar .....Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ...Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 31-32d.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do do Forward .....1s. 4¼d. May.
Do. 4 m-s. do .....1s. 4 9 32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do ..... 172½ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 131½
Do. Shanghai 169
60 d-s. Yokohama 148

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)
Bombay, March 19.
The Coteon Mill share market opened firm to-day, and a slight rise was recorded but at the close the rates sagged a little.
There was very little business done in the Tata Iron and Steel shares to-day.
In Mill shares Davids opened at Rs. 532½, advanced to Rs. 536½ but closed at Rs. 533¾. Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 402½, closed at Rs. 398¾.
In the morning Standards moved up to Rs. 915 but at the close declined to Rs. 905.
Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,095 to Rs. 1,105.
Finlay stood firm at Rs. 245, and Colabas at Rs. 1,350.
Currimbhai declined to Rs. 172½, Indore Malwar to Rs. 160. Crescent to Rs. 90 and Kohinoors to Rs. 675.
Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 852½.
Bombay Electic Tram ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 210.
Tata Hydro ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,120, Preference to Rs. 1,105.
Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 90-8 and deferred at Rs. 171½.
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 181½.
Amritsar Patti Ry. shares were in demand at Rs. 145, Central Provinces Ry. shares (old issue) at Rs. 116 and Sialkot Narowal at Rs. 28.
Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,575.
Luxmi Cotton Mill shares moved up to Rs. 1,250 and Vishnu Cotton Preference to Rs. 650.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 92½.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98 3/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.
The Calcutta share market on Thursday was characterised by a market recovery in the position of jute mill scrip, in which there had been a set-back of some days duration. The return of animation to the gunny market apparently acted as a stimulus to the buyers and shares changed hands at advancing rates, the market closing very steady. There was not much doing in coals. The rates are well maintained in the case of companies raising good fuel but buyers are few. Tea shares are still wanted, anything good in this section of the market commands full rates.
Jute:—Alliance (ord) 136. Barnagore 74, 75, 76. Budge Budge(ord) 286, 287. Belvedere (ord) 119, 120, 121. Clive (ord) 58, 58-8, 59. Delta 160, (small lot) 162-8, 163, 163-8. Empire (ord) 12-2, 12-4, 12-6. Fort Willm (ord) 61, 62. Hooghly (pref 10-12. S. L. Howrah (ord) 118, to 121, 122. Kamarhatty (ord) 143, 144. Kanknarrah (ord) 219 to 224.
Tea:—Central Cachar 93, 94. Hathikhira 24-13, 25.
Miscellaneous:—Singell 52. Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 54. Dalbhoom Gold 19-12, 20, 20-4.
Government paper 3½ per cent. quoted at Rs. 92 (buyers).

The total approximate gross earn... State and Guaranteed Railways ... April, 1914, to 6th March, 1915, ... Rs. 29,319,827 than figures for ... ponding period of 1913/1914.

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON.
(From our Correspondent.)
Bombay, March 19.
In spite of lower advices from Home the local market opened steady this morning and improved during the day owing to fairly free buying of Fine and Good Broach for March and Fine Broach for April.
There was also a small enquiry for other descriptions.
Ready cotton was in fair demand.
We quote:—
Good M. G. Broach (March), 199.
Fine M. G. Broach (March), 201.
Fine M. G. Broach (April), 201.
Fully Good Bengal (March), 133.
Fine M. G. Bengal (March), 145.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (March), 161.
Fully Good Bengal (January), 1916), 176.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	199 ..		196½	25/3/15
,, ,, ...	198/9 ..		..	25/5/15
H. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	.. 175/6		..	25/1/16
H. G. Do ..	131 ..		..	25/8/15
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	144 ..		..	Do.
Akola, Khagm	201 ..		..	25/1/16
,, ,, ...	.. ..		..	
,, ,, ...	.. ..		..	
M.G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	.. ..		..	
M.G. Khandesh ..	148 135		..	25/3/15
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	.. ..		..	
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	183 ..		..	Do.
M.G. Nagpore	182 ..		..	Do.
M.G. Yeotmal	175 ..		..	25/3/15
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	169 ..		..	Do.
M.G. Oomrawatee description..	164 ..		..	Do.
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	160 ..		..	Do.
M.G. do.	162/3 ..		..	25/5/15
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	.. ..		201	Do.
M.G. Westerns	.. ..		190	Do.
H.G. Westerns	.. ..		196	Do.
H.G. Miraj	.. ..		208	Do.
M.G. Compta	.. ..		206	Do.
M.G. Bhagalkote	.. ..		..	..
H.G. Bijapore	.. ..		..	..

ARRIVALS.

March, 18th.	Bales.
Khandeish.....	3,400
Central India	1,087
Barsi & Nagpur	1,949
Berar	2,005
Central Provinces	1,080
Dhollera	1,460
Broach	2,997

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 19.

Arabia	Palmer	London Feb. 27
Caboto	Augusto	Venice Feb. 11

DEPARTURES.

March 19

Palitana	Knipple	Busreh
City of Cairo	Parker	Marseilles
Lhasa	King	Karachi

The following vessels entered Docks for loading:—

Steamers.	Caboto	for	Calcutta
"	Ikoma Maru	for	Kobe

The following vessels received their Port clearance yesterday.

Steamers.	Jinsen Maru	for	Kobe
"	Anlemoor	for	Rangoon
"	Mansuri	for	Calcutta

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived here yesterday at 6-30 a.m. from London with the English Mails of the 27th February, a general cargo and about a hundred passengers on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King left Bombay yesterday for Karachi, with the Mails and passengers.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Jinsen Maru, 2,346 tons, Captain T. Terada, will sail to-day for Kobe via Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mansuri:—The steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain E. Ternel, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in water ballast.

S. S. Egypt:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt with the Homeward Mails of the 13th instant arrived Aden at 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 18th March.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Friday, March 19th, 1915.

A Aviemoor	Williams	B I S N. Co.
B Candia	Paul	P. & O S N. Co
D & E Ikoma Maru	Fukuya	N. Y. Kaisha
M Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N Co
P. Taiyabi	H. Kasa	A. M. Jeewanjee

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co.
Courland	Mahomed	
Indravati	Oosman N. F.	
Sarasvati	Ebrahim	

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Daisai Maru	Pama	T. M. & Co
4 Tempaisan Maru	Haraoka	M. B. Kaisha
5 Zayani	Weeks	P. Gulf S. N. Co
6 Steinturm	Wilson	W. & A. G & Co
7 Hakai Maru	Suzaka	N. Y. Kaisha
8 Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
9 Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. Kaisha
10 & 11 Scindia	Andrew	W. & A. G. & Co.
12 Bles Moor	Blaky	M. M. & Co.
15 Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

18 Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Shaw Wallace & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Malta	Cockman	P. & O. S. N. Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

20 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
21 Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co

HUGH & DRY DOCK.

Mansuri	Loftus	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
Baron Dalmeny	Well	W. & A. G. & Co
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	
Caboto	Augusto	Venice S. N. Co
Dumra	Hobd y	B I S N. Co
Gailia	Mcintyre	T. M. & Co
Kaangar	Phillips	P. & O. S N. Co
Kowait	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Samsset	Health	
Ujina	Abbot	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 25 bales wool, D. Nagjee 25 bales wool, M. Ramjeedas; 29 bales wool, M. Balia; 67 bales wool, H. S. Janmahomed; 30 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 24 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co.; 1,660 cwts. oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co.; 100 cwts. cashew nuts, 141 cwts. khismiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 124 bales wool, 5 bales goat hair, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Steinturm (s) 23 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 255 bales cotton, Prier do Saone and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia (s) 15 nongs old steel drums, F. G. Ross; 50 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Steinturm (s) 114 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Taiyabi (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR GENOA.

Zayani (s) 233 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tempaisan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 17 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

Hokkai Maru (s) 2,300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 400 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co; 400 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 2,800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N. Raparam and Co.

Malta (s) 84 cwts. Gum Arabic, A. H. Mowjee and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Hokkai Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Hokkai Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Hokkai Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Hokkai Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hokkai Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.: 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 105 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.; 92 bales cotton, 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 71 cwts. gum bhesabole, E. Nowroji and Co.; 300 cwts. olibanum, Akbarally and Co.; 14 cwts. fishmaws, 156 cwts. sharffins, A. Chagla and Co.; 5 cwts. fishmaws. 115 cwts. sharkfins, A. Rahimtoola; 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 140 cwts. sharkfins, 10 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 15 cwts. fishmaws, 25 cwts. sharkfins, H. A. Mohomed; 52 cwts. fishmaws, E. Mohomed; 7 cwts. fishmaws, 37 cwts. sharkfins, R. Dhunjee and Co.; 60 cwts. sharkfins, 22 cwts. fishmaws, 462 cwts. olibanum, V. Ooka; 125 cwts. sharkfins, E. Moledina; 125 cwts. jardaloo, E. Mohomed.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Scindia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—1,493 cases 516 bales cotton goods, 386 bales 202 cases cotton yarn, 5 cases mixed cotton goods, 3 cases 2 bales woollen and cotton goods, 21 bales 5 cases woollen goods, 29 bales canvas, 4 bales linen goods, 5 bales jute cloth, 5 bales sail cloth, 25 cases gin, 1,597 cases 2 casks 10 hogsheads whisky, 387 cases beer, 200 cases spirits, 130 cases wine, 36 cases stout, 25 cases 29 hogsheads ale, 5 cases medicinal spirits, 2,665 boxes 206 cases 60 drums 1 cask 10 bundles soap, 30 bundles buckets, 202 cases 205 boxes biscuits, 140 bags starch, 124 bags farina, 610 casks China clay, 32 casks 66 barrels tallow, 8 cases umbrellas, 3 cases umbrella materials, 100 bags salt, 27 kegs iron nails, 782 crates bottles, 701 bales paper, 300 bales old newspaper, 8 cases plate glass, 2 cases glass globes, 116 drums magnesium chloride, 38 casks zinc chloride, 10 casks 90 bags soda ash, 36 casks bichromate soda, 49 casks sulphate of alumina, 11 casks sulphur, 352 drums 40 cases bleaching powders, 65 bags Glauber salt, 51 bags dextrine, 20 drums caustic soda, 530 barrels green copperas, barrels rosin, 80 ktgs glue, 32 bags sago r, 50 boxes cornflour, 101 cases candles, 6 locks, 1 case tobacco, 1 case cigarettes, s 30 casks 56 cases 92 crates paint and . 74 casks 52 runlets, 53 barrels pitch, rels 27 runlets 111 casks coal tar, 125 e yellow metal sheets, 100 bundles cop- ets, 100 bars lead, 7,773 plates hard 9 cases provisions.

WAR AND LABOUR.

AN END OF STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE APPEALS TO MEN AND MASTERS.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing a St. David's Day Gathering at Bangor, on Sunday, Feb. 28, made an important pronouncement on the subject of strikes in war time, which, he said, Government had determined to put an end to by enforcing the powers the Government possessed under the Defence of the Realm Act, in the interests of the nation at large.

(Later than the Mail.)

Mr. Lloyd George began by saying that he had one complaint against the British Navy. It did not enable this country to understand and realise that Great Britain was waging the most serious war in its history. France understood it. He was over in Paris the other day and found it a changed city. Its gaiety and vivacity had gone. It was subdued and grave but not depressed—a determined, serious city. The French knew their country was in the grip of a grim tragedy, but they were confident they would overcome it. No visitor to our shores would realise we were engaged in exactly the same conflict. We were conducting the war as if there were no war.

He had never been in doubt as to the length of the war or its seriousness. In all wars nations were apt to minimise their dangers and their duration, for men after all only saw the power of their own country. They could not visualise the power of the enemy.

"All along I have been convinced that the result will be a victory for this country, but it will not be secured without a long struggle. I want to bring home to my countrymen the work we are confronted with, so that they will leave nothing undone in order to secure a triumphant peace at the earliest possible moment. It is within their power to do so, but it is also within their power by neglect and sloth and headlessness to prolong the country's agony and endanger the completeness of the strength. I make no apology for discussing on a Sunday the best means of securing human liberty."

If Russia had projected the war she would have filled her arsenals, but she desired peace above all, Russia was essentially a peaceful nation, whatever they might say about her internal organisation, and the Grand Duke Nicholas was the best friend peace ever had. Germany made a quarrel with the same quiet deliberation as she would have made a new dye. It was the purest piece of brigandage in history Great Britain never contemplated a war of aggression against any of her neighbours, and never raised an army for such a sinister purpose.

"THE PEOPLE MUST BE TOLD."

"We have a Navy purely for the protection of our own shores. We have raised, the largest voluntary Army enrolled in any country and in any century, and it ought to be larger still. The Allies can muster twenty million men while our enemies can barely put half that number on the field, but to-day we stand more in need of equipment than of men. The war is to be won or lost by the shortcomings of engineers. We need men, but we need arms more than men, and every day that produces delay is full of peril to this country.

"You may think I am saying things that should be kept from the enemy. You may depend upon it he knows it, and I don't believe in withholding from our own public information they should possess if one wants their co-operation. A nation that can't bear the truth is not fit for war. We are no timid race. The last thing John Bull wants is to be molly-coddled. We appeal for the co-operation of employers, workmen, and the general public. The three must act and endure together, and delay might imperil victory. We require the aid of every man who can handle metal, and I feel sure that the public are prepared to put up with a lot of discomfort if the country emerges triumphantly.

"We have every reason for confidence but none for complacency. Complacency is the rust of a nation. We laugh at things in Germany that should terrify us. Look at the way they make bread out of potatoes. I say that that potato-bread spirit is something more to dread than to mock at, and I fear that more than I do Hindenburg's strategy, efficient though that may be. I believe we are imbued with that spirit, but the average Briton is too shy to be a hero until he is asked.

WE CAN'T AFFORD DISPUTES.

"I wish to speak out plainly about the position of employers of workmen. For one reason or another we do not get the assistance we have a right to expect from our workshops. Industrial disputes are inevitable. When you have a good deal of stress and strain it means nerves are not at their best. I think I can say I always preserve my temper in these days. I hope my wife won't give me away. (Laughter.) But that spirit creeps into the relations between employer and workmen. Some differences of opinion are quite inevitable, but we cannot afford them now. ("Hear, hear.") I suppose I have settled more labour disputes than any man in this hall, and although those who only know me slightly may be surprised to hear me say it, the thing that you need most is patience. (Laughter.) If I were to give a motto to a man who is going to a conference between employers and workmen, I would say. 'Take your time; don't hurry.'

"We cannot afford those leisurely methods. Time is victory. (Cheers.) While employers and workmen on the Clyde have been spending time in disputing over a fraction, and where a week-end, ten days, or a fortnight of work which is absolutely necessary for the defences of the country has been set aside. I say here solemnly that it is intolerable that the life of Great Britain should be imperilled for the matter of a farthing an hour.

"Who is to blame? That is not the question, but how is it to be stopped? Employers will say. 'We are always ready to give way.' The workmen say, 'Employers are making their fortunes out of an emergency of the country. Why are we not to have a share of the plunder?' ("Hear, hear,") I hope that man is not an engineer. (Laughter.) 'We work harder than ever,' say the workmen. All I can say is, if they do they are entitled to their share. ("Hear, hear.") But that is not the point. They are both right and they are both wrong. The whole point is that these questions ought to be settled without throwing away the chances of humanity in its greatest struggle. (Cheers.)

"During the war the Government ought to have power to settle all these differences and the work should go on. (Cheers.) The workman ought to get more. Very well, let the Government find it out and give it him. If he ought not, then he ought not to throw up his tools. The country cannot afford it. It is disaster, and I do not believe the moment this comes home to workmen and employers they will refuse to comply with the urgent demand of the Government. There must be no delay.

DRINK AND SLACKERS.

"I have something more to say, and it is unpleasant. Most of our workmen are putting every ounce of strength into this urgent work loyally, patriotically. But there are some who shirk their duty. I hear of workmen in armaments works who refuse to work a full week's work for the nation's need. They are a minority. The vast majority belong to a class we can depend on. But you must remember a small minority of workmen can throw a whole works out of gear.

"What is the reason? Sometimes it is one thing, sometimes another. But let us be perfectly candid. It is mostly the lure of the drink. ('Hear, hear.') They refuse to work full time, and when they return their strength and efficiency are impaired by the way in which they have spent their leisure. *Drink is doing us more damage the war than all the German submarines put together.*

We have got great powers to deal with drink, and we mean to use them. (Cheers.) We shall use them in a spirit of moderation, discreetly, wisely, but quite fearlessly. (Cheers.) I have no doubt that as the country's needs demand it the country will support our action."

Were Germany to win, it would mean world-power for the worst elements in Germany. Not that the Kaiser would sit on the throne of England, not that you would hear the goose-step in the cities of the Empire—(laughter)—not that the Death's Head Hussars would patrol our highways, and that a visitor to Aberdaron would have to ask a Pomeranian policeman the best way to Hellsmouth. (Loud laughter.)

But Germanism in its later and worst form would be the inspiriting thought and philosophy of the hour—Germany constantly meddling, bullying, and interfering, where would the chivalrous country be to step in to protect us? It would be more than America could do to defend her own interests.

"A great struggle has been going on in Germany for thirty or forty years. Each successive election better elements seemed to be getting the upper hand, and I do not mind saying I was one of those who believed they were going to win. But the military caste plunged Europe into seas of blood. If Germany wins we shall be vassals not to the best Germany, not to the Germany of sweet songs, inspiring noble thoughts, of science consecrated to the service of man, of a virile philosophy that helped to break the shackles of superstition in Europe, but to a Germany that talked through the raucous voice of Krupps, that has harnessed science to the chariot of destruction and death."

AN IMPROVED FRENCH POSITION.

Photo by Central News.

Theillustration shows the firing of French guns behind the Shields.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Thursday, and the annual report was adopted. From it, we take the following extracts:—

Resident Members:—During the year under review 52 new members were elected and 2 Non-Resident members having come to Bombay were transferred to the list of Resident members. 33 members resigned, 5 died and 6 having left Bombay were put on the Non-Resident list. This leaves 316 on the Roll at the end of the year, the number at the close of the preceding year being 306.

Non-Resident:—14 members were elected under this class and 6 Resident members having left Bombay were put on the Non-Resident list. 18 members resigned and 2 members having come to Bombay were transferred to the Resident list. The number at the close of the year is 164 against 156 at the end of 1913.

The issues of books during the year under review were 40754 volumes.—27877 of New books including periodicals and 12877 of Old books. The daily average excluding Sundays, Holidays and the first week of December was 139. The total number of issues in the previous year was 40218.

The total number of volumes added to the Library during the year was 1646 of which 1220 were purchased and 426 were presented

Books were received as usual from the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, Bombay and other local Governments and also from the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat Funds and individual authors and donors.

TREASURE TROVE COINS.

There were 343 coins, one gold nose-ring and one silver ring under examination at the close of 1913 and 1043 were received during 1914. The latter included 5 gold and 1 silver from the Mamlatdar of Shirpur, 200 silver from the Mamlatdar of Bassein, 590 silver from the Mamlatdar of Akola, 203 from the Mamlatdar of Sangamner, 42 gold from the Mamlatdar of Khed, 1 gold and 1 silver from the Collector of West Khandesh. Of these 586, the gold nose-ring and the silver ring were examined, reported to Government and disposed of; one silver from the Collector of West Khandesh was returned as it possessed no numismatic value. The Akalkot Durbar was good enough to allow the Society to destribute to the several institutions 32 of the coins sent by it for examination. The coins were examined for the Society by Mr. Framji J. Thanawala and Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar. 5 from the Collector of Kaira, 590 from the Mamlatdar of Akola, 203 from the Mamlatdar of Sangamner and 1 from the Collector of West Khandesh have yet to be disposed of.

The selected coins have been distributed and the balance after distribution has been forwarded to the Mint Master for sale and disposal. 81 were returned to the Akalkot Durbar.

ACCOUNTS.

A statement of accounts showing the Receipts and Disbursements during the year under report is subjoined. The total amount of subscriptions received during the year was 15,093-2-0 as against Rs. 14,361-0-0 in the previous year. There was besides a sum of Rs. 620 received on account of life subscription from one resident member and one non-resident member which was invested in Government Securities as required by the Rules.

The balance to the credit of the Society at the end of the year is Rs. 4,507-14-6 This includes Rs. 2,559-6-11 advanced to the Jackson Memorial Fund. The Government Securities of the Society, including those of the Premchand Roychand Fund, is Rs. 22,300.

PAPER BY DR. MODY.

Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi then read a paper on "A Persian Inscription of the Mogul times on a stone found in the District Judge's Court at Thana." The following is an outline of the paper:—

The stone was first found under a flower pot in the compound of the District Judge's Court at Thana by Mr. K. A. Padhey, High Court Pleader, who drew the attention of the late Mr. Jackson to it. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the then Secretary of the B. B. R. A. Society then brought it to Bombay in June 1906 together with some 22 other relics, with a view to find a place for them finally in the Prince of Wales Museum. Some of them are said to have been found in the Pokhani tank of Thana.

The stone seem to have belonged to some fortifications on the Mahuli Hill at Thana. It refers to the forts of Mahuli, Palasgad and perhaps a third fort, the name of which is not correctly deciphered but which perhaps may be Bhandargad. All these three forts are on the Mahuli Hill. The inscription refers to the time of King Jehangir and to the rebellion of Shah Jahan, who, placing the women of his harem and his superfluous things in the fort of Asirghad in Khandesh, under the command of a Rajput soldier Raja Gopaldas, proceeded to fight against his brother Parwez, who was sent to suppress the rebellion in 1032 Hijri. Shah Jahan then returned to the Deccan. When Shah Jahan came to the throne of Delhi, he gave the command of the Fort to Raja Manoharadas the son of his former faithful commander Gopaldas. When Aurangzeb came to the throne, he, in 1068 Hijri, appointed this Manoharadas to the command of the fort of Mahuli in Thana, which fort, together with several other forts had come into his possession as the result of a treaty with Shivaji. The Inscription takes a note of these events. It confirms the tradition of the Mahuli and Palasgad forts being built by the Moguls.

A CAMEL CORPS IN WAR.

Photo by Central News.

A British-Indian Camel Corps on the march in Egypt.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN EAST POLAND.

RUSSIANS FIGHT AGAINST TREMENDOUS ODDS.

THE STORY OF THE TENTH ARMY.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent in a message dated Feb. 24 wrote:—

The gallant retreat of the 20th Corps from Darkehmen to Sopockinie, described in to-day's official dispatch, compels admiration for the brave men who fought to the end in face of overwhelming odds. The vagueness of the *communiqué*, which is, perhaps, called for by military exigencies, leaves the story of this heroic resistance uncompleted. We know that on Monday the survivors were still fighting, that the corps had displayed signal fortitude in combating the enemy on all sides in the lake region of Giby, between Suwalki and Sopockinie, and was then retiring south-eastward, still heavily engaged, and apparently seeking the shelter of the Augustowo woods. It may be inferred from yesterday's *communiqué* that they were here relieved by a force detached from the other two corps that had already, on February 19, occupied positions on the strongly fortified line from Grodno to Kovno. How many of General Bulgakoff's gallant men have fallen we cannot yet know. The Headquarters Staff tells us that his corps was composed of the 29th Division and three regiments of reservists, in all about 30,000 men. The survivors who reached Sopockinie had travelled 60 miles in 12 days, surrounded on all sides and fighting uninterruptedly—a truly marvellous feat.

The German accounts of their wonderful victories are growing by leaps and bounds. The latest claim to have taken 75,000 prisoners and 300 guns is just as reliable as the preceding versions. We know that three out of the four Russian corps returned safe, and even now are fighting the enemy with great vigour. Tens of thousands of Russians whom the Germans claim to have killed or captured are "doing very well."

IMPORTANCE OF GALICIAN OPERATIONS.

In my estimate of the enemy's forces a slight correction is necessary. It has been established that there were nine, not eight, German corps on the Niemen front. At least five corps are at present engaged on the Lyck-Mlawa-Plock front, including Honved formations. The critic of the *Nove Vremya* differs from me somewhat in grouping the Austro-German corps. He estimates the total on the Russian front at 49, of which 22 are in Galicia and Hungary, 12 in Western Poland, and 15 on the East Prussia front. I lay no claim to the absolute correctness of my figures. The difference is scarcely worth mentioning.

The Galician theatre would thus seem to be the most important from the point of view of numbers. But hitherto the enemy there have failed to make any appreciable impression. We must, however, expect further attempts to pierce the Russian left in the direction of Stanislau. German corps are believed to be moving eastward from Tuchla, where their places have apparently been taken by Austrians. The Russian advance across the Carpathians on the enemy's left may on the other hand, force the collapse of the whole Austro-German plans in this theatre.

The demonstrative operations between the towns of Tarnow and Witcowice on the long front along the Nida and the Bzura have assumed remarkable proportions at the former point. Here, according to the correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya," M Ksiunin, the Germans have brought up two batteries of 42cm. guns from Antwerp, and they are bombarding the Russian positions. The shell-holes form ponds, where the Russian soldiers wash their clothes.

The French Hospital Staff have been taken prisoners, but are alive and well.

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TODAY.

Bombay 13th Extra Meeting, 1st race starts at 3-10 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Last Day.
Parsee Alfred Theatrical Co., performance of "Sahid-i-naz," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Maharashtra Natak Mandali, performance of "Satwapariksha—Harischandra," Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Palace of Varieties—Matinee at 4, and evening at 6-30, "Dick Whittington," 10 p.m. Performance at Edwardes Theatre, (late La Scala) Variety Programme.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21.

New Hall Sermon on "Man after Death." New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Humanitarian Fund. Prize Distribution ceremony, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Hall, 4 p.m.

MONDAY, March 22.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis, Handicap Singles, A and B Classes, commence.
J. N. Petit Institute Annual General Meeting 6 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Camp, closes.
Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.
Aziz Khan Hockey Tournament Drawings Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.
Prof. Geddes' Lecture on Garden City Movement and Its Economies, Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

Bombay Tract and Book Society, 87th Annual Meeting, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 9 p.m.
Bombay Improvement, Trust Board Meeting.
Prof. Geddes' Lecture on Town-Planning in Indian Cities, Historic and Recent, Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

Prof. Geddes' Lecture on Indian Cities' Congested and Insanitary Quarters, Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 25.

Benefit Performance of "Sathi ne Buddhi Nathi" by Bombay United Club, in aid of War Relief Fund, Baliwala's Grand Theatre, Falkland Road, 3 p.m.
Dr. Harold H. Mann's lecture on "Bye-paths in Science," Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps Annual Ball, Elysium Skating Rink, Cruickshank Road, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7,8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m. at the races to-day:—

March.—"At the King's Court" .....Sousa.
Overture.—"Masaniello" .....Auber.
Two Dances from Nell Gwyn.—"The Country Dance" .....German.
Two Dances from Nell Gwyn.—"The Merry-makers' Dance" .....German.
Selection.—"The Count of Luxemburg" ...Lehar.
Valse.—"The Girl in the Taxi" .....Gilbert.
A Veil Dance.—"Mystic Beauty" .....Finck.
Two Step.—"The K-nuts" .....Finck.
Selection.—"The Dancing Mistress" Mockton.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—Gailty through the World A. Macbeth.
Overture.—Esmeralda .....A. Hermann.
Valse.—Puppehen .....J. Gilbert.
Selection on English Melodies.—The Rose W. H. Myddleton.
Barn Dance.—De Gorn Coon .....T. Bidgood.
Characteristic Piece.—The Grasshoppers Dance E. Bucalassi.
Selection.—Patriotic Memories ...E. St. Quentin.
Patriotic March and Two Step.—It's a long, long way to Tipperary .....S. Baynes.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m.

March.—Viscount Nelson .....Zehle.
Selection.—Les Clothes de Corneville Planguette.
Valse.—Torera .....Translature.
Polka.—Two little Finches (for 2 Piccolo) H. Kling.
Selection.—Our Miss Gibbs .....L. Mockton.
Two step.—Sandy Mac .....M. Kay.

REPORTED THEFT.

Lt.-Col. Swinton, I. M. S., has reported to the police that someone entered his bungalow at Dharavi sometime during Thursday night and stole gold studs and clothing, collectively valued at Rs. 200.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Dr. H. H. Mann, Pricipal of the Agricultural College, Poona will deliver a lecture at the Institute on Thursday, the 25th March at 6 p.m., on "Byepaths in Science," under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. M. Cursetji. The lecture is open to the public.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. Manilal C. Parekh B. A., will deliver a public lecture on "Regeneration of India" to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Association's premises, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road. Mr. Yadneshwar W. Bhandarker B. A., LL.B., will preside.

MARATHA SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

The ceremony of distributing prizes to the students of the Deccan Maratha community studying in different primary and secondary schools in Bombay will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m., under the auspices of the Crawford Market Maratha Scholarship Fund and the Deshasthastha Maratha Shikshan Samaja, at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Hall. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, has consented to preside on the occasion and give away the prizes.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS.

The annual sports of the Elphinstone High School were held yesterday afternoon in the school compound in the presence of a very large gathering among those present being the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb and the Hon. Sir John Heaton and Lady Heaton. About 32 items including musical and club drill were gone through by the boys of the High School and in some cases by the boys of the Middle School and the whole programme was carried through most successfully, for which great credit is due to the principal and his staff. Lady Heaton distributed the prizes and the gathering dispersed after the singing of the National Anthem.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague, three attacks and two deaths from small-pox and one death from cholera were registered in Bombay on Thursday, the plague attacks being reported one each from Market, Mahim and Worli sections. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 50, as compared with 113 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 112 of 1913. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers was 2,097, out of which 14 were found to be plague-stricken. Dongri had sent four of these latter, Mandvi three, Byculla two, and Umerkhadi, Fanaswadi, Khetwadi, Girgaum, and 2nd Nagpada one each.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, touching the death of Velji Mulji, a grain broker, residing at Dana Bunder.

On Wednesday afternoon the deceased, who wanted to take samples from bags of rice, went up a tier, when a bag under his feet slipped and he fell. Three or four bags fell on him. The bags were removed and he was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he subsequently died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Azre Manach, a Jewish boy, aged 4 years, residing on the third floor of a house at Nagpada, was standing near the railing of the verandah on Thursday, when he lost his balance and fell on to the road below. His skull was fractured, and he was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died.

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

The P. & O. Mail steamer Arabia, with the mails of February 27th, and the following passengers arrived in Bombay yesterday morning:—

Mr. & Mrs. Castle, Mr. & Mrs. Robertson, Mr. C. E. O'Shea, Miss B. F. Board, Mrs. H. J. Allen, Mr. G. E. Everett, Miss Strickland Mr. & Mrs. Cory, Miss Bannerman, Mrs. V. Hampden, Miss H. McMillan, Mr. E. Garner, Mrs. Price, & Infant, Mrs. Cassels, Mrs. Hunter & Child, Mrs. McMullen, Mr. W. H. C. Hawes, Miss P. Aitken, Miss K. W. Heinig, Mrs. A. Miller, Mr. S. Gaddum, Sister K. Maud, Mrs. Colquhoun & Infant, Dr. P. Rendall, Mr. C. Knox, Mr. & Mrs. Khane, Mr. B. V. Vidhwams, Mr. W. McGurgin, Miss D. Herrington, Miss C. W. Dudgeon, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Child & two Misses, Mr. A. A. Ritchie, Mrs. L. Ford, Child & Infant, Mr C. H. Horden, Miss C. N. Price, Miss Terrel, Mrs. B. Johnston, Mr. M. Haidar, Mrs. Carey, two Children & Nurse, 2nd Lt. J. M. Home, Mr. J. Swalwell, Mr. & Mrs. Pundt, Capt. G. B. Truine, Mrs. M. Wilkin, Mr. K. L. Ram, Major R. E. Travers, Mrs. A. Marshall, Messrs. B. & J. Brophie, Mr. T. Walen, Mr. & Mrs. Cox, Lt. Commander O. Hare, Surg. C. W. Dunlop, Mrs. M. Glacken, Mr. G. D. Hargraves, Capt. R. J. Burke, Miss M. Copeland, Mrs. A. H. Stewart, Mrs. B. Wright, Lt. R. M. Roy, Lt. D. M. Ham, Mr. S. Sahay, Mr. H. Uberoi, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. R. N. Misra, Mrs. Spurling, Mrs. T. E. Carr, Mrs. & Miss Hill, Rev. C. Stewart, Mr. G. J. Desborough, Mr. & Mrs. Stephen, Nurse & Child, Mrs. P. Beatty, Dr. F. Barrie, Mr. F. W. Brune, Mr. S. E. Harper, Surg. Gen. Babtie, Lt. Col. Granger, Mr. Y. Kamal, Mr. D. M. E. Charafi, Mr. A. Saad, Major Macaulay, Mr. F. Jephson, Mr. J. Poulsen, Mr. A. N. Whitley, Mr. J. Shliros, Mr. C. Briant, Dr. T. E. Carr,.

BARODA HEALTH EXHIBITION.

PRIZE-GIVING CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BARODA, March 19.

His Highness the Maharaja performed on Wednesday the prize-giving ceremony to the successful competitors in the Health Exhibition, in the presence of a large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen including the Resident, the Dewan and other high officials.

Mr. M. N. Mehta, president of the Managing Committee, read the report and said that the Exhibition was visited by nearly 40,000 people, including a large number of ladies who took great interest in the exhibition. He also stated that good work done by lady volunteers in carrying out the work among the population in the slums of the city.

After the prize distribution the Maharaja in his speech praised the organisers for the excellent work achieved by the Exhibition. "If people followed the ordinary rules of hygeine," his Highness said, "the doctors would find time hanging on their hands. He also referred to the importance of the subject of domestic economy and said: "If the merit of domestic economy was worked properly the Society was bound to improve and my Police Commissioner and his men will have very little work to do."

OPENING OF SOUTHERN SHAN STATES RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Mar. 18.

In the presence of a large and representative gathering of officials and merchants from all over the province and Shan Chiefs the Southern Shan States Railway at Kalaw as far as Aungban was formally opened on Thursday afternoon by the Lieutenant-Governor. The line from Thazi to Aungban about seventy miles in length is estimated to cost about two lakhs of rupees per mile. Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson with party were received by the Agent, Burma Railways and a large assembly ceremoniously. The Agent addressed the assembly giving a detailed description of work, difficulties of the construction, objects of the railway, and other particulars. The Lieutenant-Governor in his reply reviewed at length the project of the railway for the past twenty years and the different routes surveyed the Secretary of State having sanctioned construction from Thazi to Yan Ghwe, 105 miles in length, in 1910.

His Honour then spoke of opening of a new hill sanitarium at Kalaw as a further great benefit to be derived by the opening of this railway. His Honour in this connection pointed out that the Burma Railways had proposed a hotel with accommodation for a limited number of visitors should be constructed and charged to the railway estimates, and the hotel should be under the railway management.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Rane charged Alamsingh Mohansingh, a tramway conductor, with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 150. Mr. Bahmansha H. Daruwalla defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that whilst getting out of a tram car at Sassoon Dock Mrs. Garrad dropped her hand-bag containing currency notes for Rs. 150, which the accused picked up. This was noticed by a pole boy and information was given to the police. On the accused's house being searched the notes were found in a bundle kept separate from other monies in his house.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he had withdrawn Rs. 147 in September last from the Bank, and kept the amount in his house.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Thakur of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, charged Bhoora Rehman with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 34 from the pocket of Chhaganlal Anupram.

The accused removed the purse from the pocket of the complainant, who was passing through the wicket at the Charni Road station, on Wednesday night. He was caught in the act. He was convicted, and as he had been eight times previously convicted, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

PROSECUTION STORY DISBELIEVED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Melville charged Dinoo Pulaji, a Maharatta, with breach of trust in respect of an account book, a diary-book, and three promissory note books, belonging to Devichand Panaji, a Marwari. Mr. C. J. Mistry defended the accused.

It was alleged that on Wednesday last the complainant went to the Small Causes' Court with his books and obtained a decree against the accused. The complainant came out of the Court with the accused. He then remembered that he had to give a decree to his brother who was in the Court. So, leaving his books in charge of the accused, he went into the Court, and on his return he found the accused had disappeared with the books.

The accused pleaded not guilty, alleging it was a false charge. The complainant's brother suggested to him that he should admit the claim, but he refused to do so, and hence the false charge.

The Magistrate disbelieved the prosecution story, saying it was extremely improbable that the complainant would entrust the accused with his books inspite of the attitude he had taken up. The accused was discharged.

UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

The results of the three examinations for the degree in Agriculture were declared yesterday by the University Registrar as under:—

F. AG.

First Class:—P. P. Correa-Alfones.

Second Class:—Habiballah Ghulamhyderkhan Baluch; Narayan Vithal Bhagvat; Cyril Chico; Percy Deedie; Hiralal Maganlal Desai; Gopal Bhikaji Deshmukh; Jal Dinshah Edal-Bahram; Shridhar Ganesh Gadre; Keshav Babashet Gujar; Burjor Behramji Jamaspjina; Keshav Mahadev Joglekar; Yashvantrai Rajaram Joshi; Vallavdas Mathurdas Majmudar; Rustom Merwanji Master; Shrinivas Ramchandra Nadig; Ambalal H. Patel; Hari Chintaman Patil; Ramchandra Subrao Patil; Gregory Joseph Rodrigues; Vinayak Tukaram Shahane; Mahomedyousuf Usman Shaikh; and Sitaram Parshuram Tivari.

S. AG.

First Class:—Ramchandra Krishna Apte.

Second Class:—Vasudev Narayan Apte; Shridhar Ganesh Bhalerao; Parshuram Narayan Bhide; Kaikhusru Pestonji Chinoy; Cavasji Cooverji Contractor; Dattatraya Shambhurao Datar; Balvantrai S. Desai; Gopinath Parashram Deshpande; Phiroze Jehangirji Dhunbhura; Mulchand Ratanji Engineer; Vasudev Krishna Gokhale; Hazratsaheb Rajesaheb Gorvankol; Jayantilal G. Jani; Dhondo Narayan Joshi; Vishvanath Keshav Khasnis; Pandurang Annaji Kokatnur; Purshottam Narayan Koranne; Vishwanath Ganesh Mandke; Framroz Jehangir Mithuji; Shankarlal Pranshankar Pandya; Jeshingbhai Narayanbhai Patel; Virangowda Virbasapagowda Patil; Kashinath Narsinh Patwardhan; Vithal Rawalnath Sabnis; Murigeppa Adiveppa Shetti; Bhimaji Keshav Vaidya; and Shivailal Harilal Vasavada.

B. AG.

Second Class:—Narayan Govind Agashe; Khandubhai Kasanji Bhatarkar; Bhagvant Shamrao Chenageri; Induvadan Dalsukhrai Desai; Ramchandra Trimbak Deshmukh; Shripati Bhausaheb Jadhav; Yadav Narayan Khale; Venkatesh Subrao Kulkarni; Sopana Namaji Kurhade; Madhav Rango Malihali; Vinayak Vishnu Medhi; Ayres Miranda; Niazbeg Kadubeg Mirza; Gajanan Narayan Modak; Ranchhodlal Damodardas Modi; Vishvanath Balaji Parbhune; Gangadhar Govind Pundlik; Hiranand Balchand Pajdev; Sitaram Vishwanath Tilak; and Chintamani Ganpatram Vyas.

U. P. WAR RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Mar. 18.

As the result of an appeal by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces a sum of over ten lakhs has been subscribed by various districts towards the Indian Relief Fund. In addition to that the Police and Postal Services have contributed Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 4,000 respectively.

IN AID OF HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, March 19.

Messrs. Best and Co., have signified their intention to subscribe Rs. 500 monthly for the hospital ship Madras. The South Indian Export Company have given a special donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the appeal for monthly subscriptions.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB'S MUNIFICENCE.

TWO LAKHS IN WAR DONATIONS.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Western India Turf Club at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi, on Wednesday, it was resolved to make the following donations:—

	Rs.
To the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch	75,000
To the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	10,000
To the Montenegrin Relief Fund ...	75,000
To the Blue Cross Fund	7,500
	1,00,000

It was also resolved that a further sum of Rs. 15,000, should be handed over to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, or such Committee as he may appoint, for distribution at his discretion among local charities.

It will be remembered that the Western India Turf Club gave a sum of Rs. 75,000 to certain War Relief Funds at Poona, making a grand total of Rs. 1,90,000.

The usual donations to Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, etc., representing 2 per cent. of the Club's profits, will be made in addition, early next month.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

All three matches were very well contested yesterday although only one went into three sets. This was the one in which Mr. and Mrs. England had to give a very big handicap owing 15 and giving 3/6 to Pechey and Miss Evan Thomas. It was just a bit too stiff for them, yet the score shows what a little difference there was and it was getting dark as they finished. Pechey's serves and net work with Miss Thomas's returns from lobs were too much for such a handicap, but the play was open and good to follow. England could afford to give away very little, and as a result had to be more careful than usual though on occasion he put in some of his slams. He was not very successful again with over-head shots, many of which he left to his partner, who returned with a deal of power. Pechey and Miss Thomas began well with the first two and after being nearly caught at 4-3 kept in the lead. After they had won the first of the next, Mr. and Mrs. England won four in succession, they running out after two each in turn. They also won the first two of the decider, but Pechey and Miss Thomas caught up at three-all, then after losing one went to set with the last three.

Thirty-two games in two sets were required before Kemble and Miss Turner beat Bagshawe and Miss Cleaver, giving a small start. It was a fast game all through, both men punishing at the net and their partners lobbing well from the back lines. After losing the first, Kemble and Miss Turner took the next four, but lost the lead at 5-4. They were again behind at 6-5, but here went to set with the last three. They began the next with two, then led at 4-1, but Bagshawe and Miss Cleaver here took three in succession, and later led at 6-5. Kemble and Miss Turner taking two were in front and from eight-all won the set and match.

After winning the first fairly comfortably, Mr. and Mrs. Portlock had a hard fight to give Powell and Miss Taylor a substantial start. Portlock's volleying was better than Powell's, and there was a distinct pull in the former's favour as to partner; Mr. Portlock several times passing the one at the net cleverly. Powell and Miss Taylor went off with the first three games, but then lost the next straight off. Each won in turn in the second, then Powell and Miss Taylor took the head at 4-2. Here they lost three and won two, when Mr. and Mrs. Portlock went out with the last three.

Following were results:—

Pechey and Miss Evan Thomas, *plus* 3/6, beat Mr. and Mrs. England, —15; 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

Mr. and Mrs. Portlock, —15-3, beat Powell and Miss Taylor, *plus* 2/6; 6-3, 8-6.

Kemble and Miss Turner, —15, beat Bagshawe and Miss Cleaver, —2/6; 8-6, 10-8.

SINGLES HANDICAP.

There are very large entries for the Singles Handicap, and as customary two classes have been made "A" Class, in which England is naturally the heaviest handicapped at minus 40, should be most interesting.

The following are the draw and handicaps:—

A Class.

H. W. Kilby —15 Bye
E. C. Reid —3-6 Bye
J. T. Burge Scr
Capt B. S. Ward —3-6
S. Calvocoressi —3-6
T. J. Reed Scr
K. H. Mc Cormack —15
D. G. M. Mearns pl. 15
L. Bagshawe —15
G. G. Fletcher pl. 3-6
H. L. Simms —30
M. N. Hogg Scr
Capt. J. Loch Scr
R. D. England —40
Capt R. B. Spence Scr
F. Borrisow pl. 4-6
L. S. Bartlett pl. 4-6
T. M. Bagbie pl. 4-6
E. G. Montgomery Scr
C. M. Rennick —3-6
T. A. Kemble —30
E. Trevor Robinson Scr
W. H. Rose Scr
E. J. Bunbury —15
K. Mc I. Kemp pl. 4-6
J. T. Turner Scr
C. C. Sherwood Scr Bye
N Marryat Scr Bye

1st Round by 27th March
2nd " 10th April
3rd " 17th April
Semi Final 24th April
Final 30th April

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW VENTURE BY THE GAIETY MANAGEMENT.

The management of the Gaiety Palace of Varieties announce a new venture commencing this evening. Hitherto, owing to an old clause in their lease of the Gaiety, they have been unable to present their performances at the ten o'clock shows on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Numerous patrons, ignorant of this arrangement have been, in consequence disappointed when they turned up on these off evenings. The management, therefore, have now leased the Edwardes Theatre, once called La Scala, in Kalbadevi Road, and the company will be transferred to that theatre for the ten o'clock shows on the evenings when there is no performance at the Gaiety. It is the intention of the management to present an entirely different programme to that given at the Gaiety, so that patrons will have the opportunity of enjoying two programmes in one week by the versatile little company under engagement at present. For this evening a first class variety programme is announced, and also a revival of the popular Revue "Koochperwanee." The theatre has been renovated and refitted with electric fans, and the comfort of patrons will be studied in every particular. A bumper house is expected to inaugurate the new regime, and the management deserve strong support in the venture.

This evening at 6-30 as usual "Dick Whittington will be played at the Gaiety.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

There will be a matinee at Harmston's Circus this afternoon, while to-morrow there will be two souvenir performances, one at 4 and the other at 9 p.m., when a handsome watch and a silk sari will be given to the lucky holders of winning tickets. On Monday night there is to be a high jumping contest for local horses and ponies. The tent will be available for practice between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m., in order to accustom the horses to the lights.

BOXING AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Mar. 18.

A twenty-round contest for the feather-weight championship of India at Jhansi between Sergeant Instructor Darley (5th Battalion Queen's Own) and Pte. Harris (14th Hussars) was won by the latter on points. A return match will probably take place next month.

One of the immediate results of the war, says the American Consul at Johannesburg, in a report to Washington, has been the shutting down of the diamond industry in the Cape, Transvaal and Orange Free State Provinces, this including the famous Kimberley and Premier Mines, as well as practically putting a stop to the operations on the alluvial diamond diggings in the Vaal River District. The diamond mine Companies in South Africa have, however, large stocks in reserve.

B, Class.

D. Meldrum 0 Bye
J. H. Hardie pl. 3-6
E. Cook pl. 2-6
D. B. Sothers —15
G. M. Rose —2-6
J. H. F. Roper —2-6
T. K Tordyce 0
R. C Lowndes 0
F. G. Kennedy 0
N. B. Eyres 0
H. E. Brandenbury 0
J. E. Grafton 0
N. G. Hunt pl. 15
W. N. H. Jolly 0
J. D. S. Baker pl. 2-6
J. W. Jessop pl. 3 6
D. C. Walmesly pl. 15
A. C. Lister —3-6
E. Erb 0
L. J. Baines pl. 2-6 Bye
P. Anstey pl. 4 6
H. N. Dutton —3-6
J. B. Remington pl. 4-6
A. E. Hebblewhite 0
H. B. Edwards —15
N. B. MacBeth —4-6
E. Bruce pl. 15
G. A. Johnson 0
H. E. Cranshaw pl. 3-6
A. W. Baker —3-6
J. P. Banett 0
E. G. Pearson pl. 15
A. D. Shanks pl. 3-6
J. C. Wilson 0

First Round } by 3rd April
Second Round
Third Round by 10th April
Four.h Round by 17th April
Semi-Finals by 24th April
Finals by 30th April.

"CONDER" TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The results of the games played last evening in the "Conder" Tennis Tournament on the Y.M.C.A. Courts are as follows:—

Shahane and Mody beat R. J. Plunkett and R. E. Brown, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

A. K. Nash and S. F. Pearcy beat R. Cama and D. Kapadia, 7-5, 6-4.

H. D. Gimi and J. D. Antia, beat K. R. Gunjikar and M. Anantrao 6-1, 3-6, 6-1.

The following games are down for decision this evening:—

H. P. Kapadia and M. P. Cama, v. D. D. Umrigar and M. H. Mehta.

H. L. Simms and M. F. Nicholson, v. Briscoe and E. Harwood.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Hopes of The Future.

The "Hablul Matin"—With characteristic foresight, Sir Henry Cotton has grasped the fact that "there is no sign in the history of our times more encouraging and fraught with benefit to the people of India than the growing union and identification of interests of Hindus and Moammedans. Concentrated Co-operation is now the Key-note of both alike. This is the direct result of educaion. Unity of ideas is due to uniformity of training. Mutual trust, desire for the achievement of common ends and objects—nationalism and self-government—these are the inspirations of the rising generation not less of Mohammedans than Hindus." Both the Hindus and the Moslems have realised that their interests are common and that they must work hand in hand for the realisation of a common ideal. They believe in a bright future for their Motherland and hope to secure it by their mutual co-operation with the moral support of the British people. That hope is the basis of Indian loyalty. The King-Emperor observed in one of his speeches. "I leave you a legacy of hope." The loyal sujects of his Imperial Majesty will strive their utmost to secure by all constitutional means, the prizes of the Imperial legacy. With rare shrewdness Sir Henry Cotton observes that "it is the hope of the future rather than satisfaction with the present which is the secret of India's demonstrations of loyalty." But "behind their attitude there is growing National movement and a passionate longing in favour of Provincial self-government."

Sun-Dried Bureaucrats.

The "Punjabee"—The Under-Secretary of State would probably have saved himself a good deal of unnecessary trouble if he had told Sir John Rees at the earliest opportunity that the adverse opinion of Sir John Hewett was of no moment to the present Government of India, and that they did not think it in any way incumbent upon them to consult Sir John Hewett. The Government of India and the Secretary of State had shown more deferences to Sir John Hewett's opinion than was necessary by not promptly overruling it at the time it was expressed. They would have acted in a most extraordinary and unjustifiable manner if six years later, when a successor of Sir John Hewett in full concurrence with his Legislative Council and the non-official community expressed a different view, they had again consulted Sir John Hewett and refused to move unless Sir John Hewett could be induced to alter his opinion. Is Sir John Hewett a permanent member of the Indian bureaucracy?

India's Aspirations.

The "Bengalee":—The very attempt to control public education in the interest of bureaucratic ideals and methods of Government in the country, has been largely responsible for the present unrest. The wise thing to do is not to oppose but help the general thought movements in the country, not to seek to crush the natural aspirations of the people but to make peace with these. The youths of the country must be led to recognise that the highest possible realisation of their patriotic and national ideals can come, in the existing condition of their country and in the face of the general course of present day world-politics, only through the continuance of the British connection, and not by these foolish attempts to sever it. Federal Imperialism, and not isolated national independence is the only ideal both possible and desirable for India at the present day. There is no conflict between this Federal Imperialism and Nationalism Perfect and absolute national autonomy inside the Federation of the Empire must now be the cry of Indian Nationalism. Once people understand the significance of this ideal, and are conceived that British statesmanship also is ready and willing, out of regard for the interests of the Empire itself, to work out Indian and imperial evolution along this line, the solution of the problem of political criminalism will be exceedingly easy. This is the only line along which free, frank, and enthusiastic co-operation between every school of Indian politics and the present Government can be useful and real.

Lord Minto and Lord Hardinge.

The "Indian Patriot":—Describing Lord Minto, Lord Hardinge said: "His task was rendered more difficult by a small body of the Extremists, who hoped to wring concessions from the Government by acts of violence and crime. To a weaker man it might have appeared necessary on the appearance of this new agitation not only to meet it with repressive measures sufficient to ensure the preservation of public safety, but also to withhold all concessions, even to those aspirations which he regarded as legitimate, for fear that he and his Government might be accused of yielding to threats and violence what they were unwilling to grant spontaneously." The same can be said, with equal truth and perhaps with greater force, of Lord Hardinge himself. He has never flinched from the path he set before him[self] by any local and isolated disturbance. [Eve]ryone knows the love which India has for [him] while writhing on bed under the effects [of a] bomb thrown and in the helplessness [and] loss of a dearly beloved wife who [saved] him out of almost a fatal wound, [all] wants Lord Hardinge to remain [in India] years more. This genuine desire [of the] entire nation at once indicates [the esteem] which he is held.

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The Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, Chief Justice of the High Court, Bombay, says:—"Before I was recommended to you, I had always to send my prescriptions to London, as hitherto, no one in Bombay was able to grind Toric and Kryptoh bifocal lenses so far as I could ascertain."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, March 20, 1915.

WAR AND CHARACTER.

"War," said an American General, "is hell." Some aspects of it are undoubtedly of a Stygian nature and perhaps never more so than now, when killing has been reduced to a high art. But if war be hell, it is a hell with many windows through which one can look on to an occasional heaven testified to in the inherent nobility of th human race. No war recorded in history has given so much insight into human character both among belligerants and neutrals and all the various castes among them. Primarily there has been the attitude of Belgium, recalling as it were some epoch in heroic history which we thought the world would see no more. Would Belgium have ever gained such glory if there had been no "scrap of paper" torn up at the Wilhelmstrasse? When at some future date, King Albert looks upon his ruined cities and desolate halls and contemplates the stupenduous task which lies before his gallant people, he will have the consolation of feeling that the new edifices, which will have to be raised on the ruins of the old, will have foundation stones of self-sacrifice and a valour unparalleled in our annals. Belgian character has carved out for itself a niche in the temple of Fame to which no other nation in the world can to-day aspire, and psychologists have ample food for reflection on a nice point, as to how the most commercial minded race in Europe, with a wealth and enterp quite out of proportion to their numerical strength, could lay aside their prosaic pursuits to follow the romantic appeal of a war, which could not have been shirked with honour.

Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro have surpassed all other nations to-day in the display of sentiments of a loftiness which seem to be the prerogative of small peoples with great souls. Likewise we have seen a new France arise and rush to the guns of Epinal, Belfort and Verdun and the flooded valleys of the Yser and the Marne. For a century France has been the playground of Europe. Her fame, her glory and the incomparable romance of her story had come to be regarded like Versailles, as mute souvenirs of a vanished greatness. Her achievements in the world of science, reacting always on the welfare and progress of the human race, coupled with her financial integrity and incomparable position in the realms of contemporary music, poetry and art, did not in the eyes of mankind tend to qualify the universal opinion that France was a dog who had had its day. Even at the moment when the ultimatum was presented by Count Bertchold to Belgrade, our Gallic ally was in the throes of a great political scandal,—these had become almost annual,—and on the eve of Parliamentary and electoral measures, which augured unfathomable experiences for the voyage in the near future of the French ship of State. But happily Dr. von Bethman Holwegg very thoughtfully threw oil on the troubled waters of France by declaring war, and "the gay city" awoke one morning as the sane city, and "the original race" as a practical race, a patriotic race,—the old race of Gaul. Recent thinkers had developed the mania for "crowd pychology," a theory as dangerous as foolish, by which the virtue of the individual was supposed to be negatived by the vice of the mass, and thus lose its power for good. The personality of the nation is infinitely stronger and more permanent than the personality of the individual, yet it is the metamorphosis of the individual which gradually brings round the nation. Abbè Dimnet, the best known of French writers in England, constantly assured us that the soul of the French atheist, the boulevardist, the egoist, was not, as the foreigner conceived, the soul of France. But nobody believed him, save the intellectual few, who gasped with amazement at the fact that the Renaissance slowly working in Paris, had succeeded in weeding out in les than a decade, every materialist from the French Academy! So when the newsvendors rushed down the streets of the French capital, yelling that M. Cambon had left Berlin, the man in the street did not shout himself hoarse with Révanche, but went to the particular caserne of his unit and got out his uniform like a good citzen of a conscript nation, and very methodically set forth to keep his country's faith with her Allies

But in England and Germany the revelations of national character have been equally striking. For some time past the Home papers had given undeserved prominence to the verbose doctrines of Dean Inge, "the gloomy Dean," according to which the British nation was on the high road to ruin. We do not know on what political and sociological aspects of life in pre-war England the Dean based his notions; they were obviously very hollow. Here again we have the habit of judging the millions of individual characters by the seemingly representative and yet limited mass immediately before our eyes. The working classes were said to be on the verge of a revolution, they are fighting like Trojans; the middle-class, which produces the most strikers and wastrels, was supposed to be dying of dry rot, and being commercially eclipsed by foreign competitors. The response of the "respectables" to the appeal for a new army, and the economic positi of the British Isles, gives the lie res pectively to both insidious suppositions. The much maligned aristocracy, recently termed by an English author "the one hard working class," have been going over in thousands and many of "the stately homes of England" have their escutcheons out. When one reads the long list of illustrious names in the casualty lists one recalls with a certain degree of wonder the electoral cartoons reviling the hereditary magnates of t realm. Germany has afforded the greatest revelation of all. Believed by the world at large to be an honest trader, the German is unmasked as the brigand by land and the pirate by sea. Believed to be infused with an honourable martial ardour, based on historic traditions of chivalry, contemporary history displays him as the prodigal progeny of a disciplined brutality reduced to a fine art. Believed to possess an intelligence lauded in certain quarters as almost superhuman, the German has shown that he can be duped by the most childishly-absurd diplomatic blunderers who have ever worn knee-breeches in Europe. The war has taught us many lessons, and it is perhaps true to say that to humanity at large, its psychological teaching will remain of greater value than the military.

TWO EXILES.

Our attention has been drawn to the case of Bhagwandas Pannalall Seth and Amir Singh Laxman Singh, who on the face of the facts laid before us as to their summary expulsion from the Cantonment at Mhow, seems to be one deserving the most strict and sympathetic investigation by the Government of India. It appears that the Commanding Officer of the Mhow Cantonment removed them from the Cantonment area on the strength of section 216 of the Cantonment Code, which empowers him to inflict such punishment on any person whom he thinks it expedient to exclude from the Cantonment. There is a safeguarding proviso to this section however, without which it could be turned into a dangerous means of oppression by officers commanding cantonments and this proviso, which specifies the offences for which alone a man can be legally excluded from a cantonment area, seems to have been ignored by the Commanding Officer at Mhow. The Commanding Officer seems to have forgotten the fact that the section behind which he has entrenched himself does not arm him with the power to get rid of any and every inconvenient person. Bhagwandas Panalall Seth and Amir Singh Laxman Singh, two respectable inhabitants of the Mhow Contonment, were ordered one day to leave the place where they had lived peacefully and industriously with their families for 30 years under section 216 of the Cantonment Code. The section unfortunately makes it optional for the Commanding Officer to assign or not any reason for the order of exclusion and this particular officer took advantage of this license to omit all reference to the cause of action. But the reason for the expulsion is believed to have been the action of these men in causing an enquiry to be instituted against a police officer who, it was alleged, had become a terror to the inhabitants of the Contonment by systematic illegal exactions and other means of oppression. The other residents of the Cantonment to the number of about 118 persons had, it appears, prevailed on Bhagwandas and Amir Singh Laxman to take up their joint grievances against the inspector and lay them before the authorities. This they did with the result that the Inspector was suspended for a time. But this was followed by the order excluding the two complainants from the Cantonment. The result of that is that these two unfortunates, who had been domiciled in the Cantonment for years have been suddenly deprived of their livelihood and while they have been spending months endeavouring to secure an investigation of their case and redress of their wrongs, their families have become destitute. The complaint is often heard that Indians do not often come forward to help the cause of justice by giving evidence against offenders against the law, but such incidents as the conduct of the Commanding Officer of Mhow and the refusal of the Commander-in-Chief, who was memorialised on the matter, to interfere with his decision, are hardly calculated to encourage that sort of civic spirit and public service which we all want to see developed in this country, even in the cantonments. The two men, whose case is now the subject of a petition, which has at length gone to the Viceroy after many vicissitudes, are ready to face any sort of judicial enquiry into their case and to accept the punishment inflicted if it can be found that they were guilty of any sort of impropriety in the representation made by them in all good faith against a public officer. But they ask at least for a fair consideration of their case and their reinstatement in the Cantonment area if no just case for their expulsion can be made out. They claim that t do not come within any of the categories of offenders against whom section 216 of the Code is aimed and that the order made by the Commanding Officer was *ultra vires*. It seems to us that not to comply with their request for a proper enquiry into their case would be an injustice. But now that their petition has gone to Lord Hardinge we have confidence that they will be dealt with justly. In the meanwhile they are without means of livelihood, and their families are, so they say, practically destitute.

Notes of the Day.

The Lords and the U. P. Council.

We think the action of the House of Lords in accepting Lord MacDonnell's motion to withhold the Royal Assent, during the war, to the draft Proclamation creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces is most unfortunate. More unfortunate were the reasons advanced by Lord MacDonnell for the postponement; firstly, because they seem to indicate a determination to oppose the measure even after the war; secondly, because the reasons are unsound in themselves; and, thirdly, because of Lord MacDonnel's gratuitous remark that Indians had been "adequately provided for at present and for a long time." We do not suggest that it is necessary to pay too much attention to this last remark, because an individual opinion of this sort coming from a man whose first-hand knowledge of India is sadly out of date is not likely to have much weight when the time comes to consider whether changes are desirable or not. But we think that people in this country might have been spared a provocative remark of that sort at this particular juncture.

A Reckless Statement.

But Lord MacDonnell seems to have been as reckless as he was indiscreet in his statements. What authority has he for his assertion that "no section of the population of the United Provinces, except an infinitesimally small body favoured the proposal?" We should like to see Lord Mac Donnell challenged to prove that assertion, or to offer any sort of acceptable evidence in its favour. And what sort of weight can be attached to such an argument as that "the fact that the majority of the Viceroy's Council favoured the Proclamation was a pure accident." We might say that about everything that the Viceroy's Executive Council recommends. It is interesting to note once more how the "Man on the Spot" doctrine disappears when it becomes inconvenient. Sir James Meston, who ought to be as good a judge as anyone, and is *the* man on the spot, says he wants an Executive Council; the Viceroy and his Executive Council, the men on the spot in the second line, who with Sir James Meston are best acquainted with the present needs of the Province, agree with the Lieutenant-Governor and endorse the demand. But Lord MacDonnell sets himself up as a superior authority on the basis of an experience which is quarter of a century out of date. Lords Sydenham and Curzon, at least, only pleaded for a postponement of the discussion of political changes, and the latter was very tentative in his opposition.

Precautions Against Air Raids.

In the early days of the war we heard much about the German Zeppelins and of the preparations which the enemy were making for an air raid in force on England. There have been one or two stray bomb-dropping expeditions which have done little harm, beyond killing a few innocent civilians, but these expeditions have evidently proved the futility of the Zeppelin, for all talk of the raid has been dropped, and all we have heard of the terrible Zeppelins lately has been that two have foundered. But, despite this, people in England are taking no chances. In the manufacturing districts in the West Riding of Yorkshire mills are working night and day on Army orders, and, on the assumption that if a raid did take place it would have as its objective such districts, where any damage done would be most felt, special precautions are being taken there. The windows of mills working at night have been fitted with blinds, which are drawn after nightfall; Town Hall and other public clocks are not illuminated; and even the tram-car lights have been altered, the ordinary white lights having been replaced with blue ones.

Railway Accidents in India.

The number of deaths during last year on account of railway accidents was 2,388, as compared with 2,145 in the previous year. The Government of India ascribe this serious increase to two accidents,—one on the G. I. P. Railway, and the other on the East Indian Railway. As compared with the figures for Great Britain these Indian figures are very high. In Great Britain for instance during the same period only 1,131 deaths occurred through such accidents. When considering these figures it must be borne in mind that the train service in the United Kingdom is much more speedy than in India, and the mileage is also higher. If we compare the number of passengers the same disparity is evident, for whereas in Great Britain the number was 1,294 millions, it was only 458 millions in India. These figures tend to show that there is something in the Indian railway system which requires to be reformed and brought up-to-date. The number of accidents is on the increase year by year, and it is a subject which requires the serious attention of the Government.

The Storage of Fodder.

Thanks to Mr. Keatinge's perseverence and earnestness, the Government has at last agreed, as mentioned in our issue of yesterday, though inadequately, to his proposal for storage of fodder for cattle at certain centres, which can be renewed from year to year in scarcity or famine. Mr. Keatinge, with his characteristic candour, acknowledges that the first suggestion was made by the late Ahmednagar Famine Committee. No doubt, the members of that Committee, including its Chairman, deserve the thanks of the public! It may, however, be useful to recall the fact, that as there were many kings of men before Agememnon, so, long before the Committee, the suggestion had been made in more than one public print and by more than one person of great experience and observation. But in these days of high pressure the people of to-day are apt to forget what the people of yesterday said or did. The proposal is as old as the time of the first Famine Commission of Sir James Caird (1880) and it has been over and over repeated in the organs of public opinion. But there were wise men of great infallibility at the centre of provincial authority who either scouted the proposal or conjured up impossible objections, albeit that even the man in the street was able to recognise the practicability at a glance. A project which in a country like the United States would have been put into practice and demonstrated to be perfectly feasible straight away has taken 30 years in this Presidency even to be acknowledged as such.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Begum of Bhopal left Viceregal Lodge on Thursday evening.

Sir Henry Burt, President, Railway Board, has been offered and accepted the appointment of Director of Railways at the India Office in place of Sir T. R. Wynne, the latter succeeding Mr. Robert Miller as Managing Director of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Mr. Miller becomes Chairman of the Board of Directors of the same railway in the room of the late Sir Samuel Hoare.

Major J. B. Cunliff, commanding Madras Artillery Volunteers, has been granted leave in order to enable him to accept a Captain's commission in the Royal Artillery.

DR, BOSE IN AMERICA.

EXPERIMENTS BEFORE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The "New York Times" publishes the following lively account of a demonstration given by Dr. J. C. Bose, the now famous Calcutta Scientist, at Washington before Mr. Secretary Bryan and a group of United States officials:—"In the Diplomatic Reception Room of the State Department this afternoon, Dr. J. C. Bose performed before Secretary Bryan and a group of State Department officials experiments, which showed that plants had sensitiveness just like human beings. The experiments were conducted with living plants, but the Secretary of State showed the greatest interest when Dr. Bose produced a chart that indicated in wavering lines the effect of alcohol on plant life. By means of a delicate and complicated instrument, Dr. Bose made plants record the emotions they experienced as the result of stimulation. He explained that if a man was pinched on the wrist a certain shock was communicated to the brain. To demonstrate the same principle with reference to a plant he pinched one of the growing things that he had brought with him and immediately a fine needle attached to a lever connected with the plant became agitated and exhibited its emotion by making dots on the smoked side of a plate of glass. Dr. Bose put one plant to death by giving it a dose of cyanide of potassium, and Secretary Bryan and the others watched the death struggle with bated breath. Mr. Bryan expressed thanks to Professor Bose."

The Germans interned at Madras are being taken to Ramandrug in batches and the last batch will go in a day or two. Mr. R. C. Callender, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, has gone with the first batch. Mr. G. K Robertson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, will be in harge of the German camp on the hills. The families of some Turks have been taken to Bellary and are interned in a big bungalow in the cantonment.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NEUVE CHAPELLE VICTORY.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF PRUSSIA.

ANOTHER MERCHANTMAN SUNK.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A GERMAN CRUISER.

The graphic particulars of the battle of Neuve Chapelle, published by "eye-witness' at headquarters gives a clear impression of the magnitude and importance of the sanguinary struggle. The carnage was apparently dreadful, and the havoc played by the British artillery was on a scale unprecedented throughout the war.

British airmen have been again active in the region of Ostend. British warships are supporting the land troops on the Yser front.

The Belgians continue to progress on the Yser. Artillery actions have taken place from the Lys to the Oise. A French aviator bombed the railway station at Conflans.

According to a Russian communiqué fighting is proceeding on German territory on the roads from Gorzda to Memel, where the Russians have captured two guns, four mitrailleuses and two automobiles laden with munitions. A Berlin communiqué admits that the Russians invaded Prussia, north of Memel on the 17th.

Another steamer, the Glenartney, has been torpedoed in the Channel. She sank in half an hour. An apprentice was drowned, the remainder of the crew being landed at Newhaven.

The disappearance of the German cruiser Strassburg is characterised as the "deepest mystery of the war." It is coal and fouundered in a storm.

coal and founded in a storm.

A British cruiser is reported to have captured the Hamburg-Amerika liner Macedonia.

A correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", states that from information received, all resistance had been silenced in the Dardanelles as far as Kephezburnu, and twelve miles of the straits are free from danger.

QUIET IN SINGAPORE.

ALL BUT 28 MUTINEERS ACCOUNTED FOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 19.

Three steamers have arrived in Rangoon harbour from Singapore and Penang since Tuesday; namely the Fazil, Kaaladdin, and Kawachi, from which it has been learnt that the issue of official reports by the Government showed on March 15th that all but 28 of the mutineers had been accounted for, while all but three or four of the escapel German prisoners were again in custody. Practically the whole of Singapore had been declared safe.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

THRILLING CIRCUMSTANTIAL DETAILS.

HOW NEUVE CHAPELLE WAS WON.

A SMASHING VICTORY.

POWER OF BRITISH ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

"Eye-witness" with Headquarters continues his description of the battle at Neuve Chapelle. He says:—

At a moderate estimate the German losses were eighteen-thousand, exclusive of prisoners. The enemy's counter-attacks only resulted in great losses and the leaving of many prisoners in our hands. The enemy showed signs of exhaustion and sometimes the attackers lay down with their hands up when we opened fire. Only once, near Port Arthur, did the Germans reach our trenches and we instantly defeated them and pursued them, taking many prisoners.

WHOLE GERMAN BATTALIONS DESTROYED

The British Infantry pressed on and gave the weary enemy no rest. A brilliant incident was the storming of the houses near Pietre Mill while a British party of fifty with hand-grenades rushed the trench and took eighty prisoners. As the German resistance still weakened, entire companies surrendered and prisoners have stated that in some cases all the officers had been killed and whole battalions destroyed. They had been without food for days. Nevertheless the Germans fought gallantly and the strain must have been terrible.

VILLAGE A MEDLEY OF RUINS.

The effect of our initial bombardment can be judged from the fact that when the British approached the German trenches at Neuve Chapelle some of the survivors crawled painfully out and knelt holding up their hands, being utterly dazed. The village itself was shambles and a medley of ruins. The remainder of the Germans who resisted made special use of machine-guns in houses, there being sometimes half a dozen in one building. We had to take them successively after desperate fighting at close qarters.

ENEMY'S IMMENSE LOSSES.

By nightfall after the main battle the German dead lay thick along the front, southward of the village there were more than two-thousand bodies and eastward of the front one of our battalions counted five-hundred more. As the ground was sloping upwards we could plainly see and count the bodies. These figures do not include large numbers killed in Neuve Chapelle itself, where the bodies were buried beneath the debris, nor behind the British line.

BRITISH TRENCHES NEVER PENETRATED

The Germans for three days poured in reinforcements, which were thrown into the fight as they came up. We, however, consolidated our positions and the enemy's efforts were easily repulsed; nowhere were our trenches penetrated and our line was indeed so firmly established that the Germans ceased attacks, but developed efforts at Saint Eloi. At dusk they assaulted and occupied the village and some trenches both north and south of it.

UNPARALLED BOMBARDMENT.

The British counter-attacked at three in the morning and recaptured the village and the whole of the trenches except one post southward of the village. Prisoners who had fought throughout the war say that they had never experienced such a bombardment as at Neuve Chapelle and many were still taking refuge in dug-outs when our infantry reached them. Others in the village were in cellars and did not realise that the British had arrived.

ENEMY'S FEELING OF RESENTMENT.

One Prussian officer, of a particularly offensive and truculent type, which is not uncommon, expressed the greatest contempt for our methods. "You don't fight," he asserted, "you murder. If it had been honest fighting we should have beaten you. We never had a chance; there was shell every ten yards." This feeling of resentment against British artillery is, shown by several prisoners and though gratifying to our gunners, it is a curious exhibition of the lack of judicial sense, since when the tables are turned and the Germans have a taste of what we have often eaten they have the effrontery to complain.

ADMIRATION FOR HINDENBURG.

The prisoners expressed unbounded admiration for Hindenburg, who is a national hero. An officer stated that three German princes, including Leopold Hohenzollern, were serving at Neuve Chapelle and it is believed that all were killed.

FIGHTING SPIRIT OF BRITISH TROOPS.

An important feature of the success is the proof given of the spirit of the British soldiers. After days of gallant fighting and exposure and despite severe losses they displayed little signs of strain. The companies, though tired, swung cheerily through the villages, carrying trophies, and even those who had fought longest were fit for anything after a night's rest.

APPRECIABLE PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

TRENCHES CAPTURED IN ARGONNE.

BOMBS DROPPED ON CALAIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Mar. 19.

The evening communiqué says a Zeppelin dropped bombs on Calais, killing seven station employees.

In Champagne we have progressed appreciably west, north and east of the ridge north-east of Mesnil. A German counter-attack was repulsed.

We have captured two trenches in the Consenvoye wood, north of Verdun.

BELGIANS' PROGRESS ON THE YSER.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S EXPLOIT.

PARIS, Mar. 18.

The afternoon communique says the Belgians continue their progress on the Yser, and Belgian artillery has bombarded German convoys.

There have been artillery actions from the Lys to the Oise. The enemy particularly bombarded the spur at Notre Dame de Lorette and the villages of Carnoy and Maricourt.

There is nothing to report from Champagne.

A French aviator has bombed the railway station at Conflans.

The communique adds that yesterday evening's communique should have read "A Landwehr regiment, stiffened with guards," instead of a Landsturm regiment.

AIRMEN ACTIVE AT OSTEND.

CO-OPERATION OF BRITISH WARSHIPS

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 18.

British airmen have again been active in the Ostend region. The Germans ascended but were unable to drive the British away.

There has been heavy firing by British warships to-day supporting the Allied troops on the Yser.

ALIEN PRISONERS' CAMPS.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Great Britain, Germany and Austria have agreed that United States representatives shall inspect alien prisoners' camps and distribute supplies from their governments. They have also agreed upon the exchange of civilians of military age.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

NISH, Mar. 18.

Serbia and Austria have arranged to exchange civilian prisoners, including all females and males under eighteen and over fifty.

FOURTH CORPS CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Sir Henry Rawlinson congratulates the 4th Corps on their gallant and important work at Neuve Chapelle, and the magnificent behaviour of the infantry.

The troops may justly be proud of the achievement of breaking the German line.

CELEBRATION AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 19.

To celebrate the victory at Neuve Chappelle the military authorities to-day hoisted at full mast the flags of the principal Allies outside the brigade office.

The French Consulate made a similar demonstration.

The Karachi Municipality ordered the flags of the Allies to be floated all day over the Municipal offices, markets and schools.

INVASION OF EAST PRUSSIA.

FIGHTING ON GERMAN TERRITORY.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 19.

A communiqué says, fighting is proceeding near Tauroggen and on German territory on the roads from Gorzda to Memel, where the Russians have captured two guns, four mitrailleuses and two automobiles laden with munitions.

The Russians have captured several villages, five guns, forty-two mitrailleuses and hundreds of prisoners North of Prasnysz.

The German offensive on the Bzura and Pilitza rivers, near Opoczno and Lopuzno, has been repulsed.

A Berlin communiqué admits that the Russians invaded Prussia, North of Memel, on the 17th instant, but declares that steps will be taken to expel the bands which can only be described as incendiaries.

SEIGE OF PRZEMYSL.

THOUSAND PROJECTILES FIRED DAILY.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The fortress of Przemysl fires over a thousand heavy projectiles daily, but the losses of the besiegers average only ten daily.

Fighting on the right bank of the Narew for the possession of the villages and dry ground, is pursued with fierceness and vigour, in spite of the enormous number of trenches and wire entanglements.

Both sides are attacking and counter-attacking and the villages often change hands eight times in a day.

Mitrailleuses are mounted on houses and sweep the streets with murderous fire. This is followed at night by desperate bayonet battles, in which the Russians display magnificent bravery.

The river Rawka has overflowed and flooded the German trenches near Doletzk.

The Germans maintain a violent cannonade on the left of the Pilitza. Their losses in this region since the 5th inst., are estimated at twenty-five thousand.

NEW ZEALAND'S PATRIOTISM.

OFFER OF MORE HELP.

WELLINGTON, Mar. 18.

In a speech here, the New Zealand Premier said that the war expenditure was three hundred thousand monthly. Nevertheless, he doubted if New Zealand were doing enough, consequently, if the Imperial Government would indicate the manner in which New Zealand could do more, the Government and the people of New Zealand would be glad to acquiesce.

COST OF THE WAR.

A FEW FIGURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

A London cable to the "Statesman" says Mr. Edgar Cranmond an economist who made a speciality of the subject of war finance before the present struggle began has just delivered a lecture before the Royal Statistical Society on the cost of war.

Mr. Cranmond estimates the total annual expenditure of Great Britain direct and indirect at twelve hundred millions sterling and that of Germany at twenty-seven hundred millions sterling.

The total expenditure direct and indirect of all belligerents on the purposes connected with the war according to Mr. Cranmond's calculation would be nine thousand million sterling or over twenty-five millions a day.

The city is already discussing the prospect of a new war loan at the end of April, five months after the issue of the first loan of three hundred and fifty millions which was greatly over-subscribed in the latter half of November.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 19.

The British India Steamer "Edavana" arrived here yesterday from Rangoon with prisoners the majority of whom were later on sent off by train to various destinations.

THE DARDANELLES.

TWELVE MILES FREE FROM DANGER.

ALL RESISTANCE SILENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Mar. 18.

A correspondent at Tenedos of the "Daily Telegraph," went on board the Charlemagne which has been convoying transports from Suez and participated in the operations in the Dardanelles. The vessel was not even scratched.

The captain said that all resistance had been silenced to Kephezburnu and twelve miles of the Straits were free from danger.

LATEST CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The Admiralty says that the latest casualties from the Dardanelles show that the Amethyst had 23 killed, including 13 stokers, and 37 wounded and minesweepers three killed and two wounded.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

A GENERAL SUMMARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 19.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 17th March:—

A French official communication says the British army having retaken Saint Elsi has also recaptured the trenches south-west of the village, and compelled the enemy to evacuate south-east which has been completely demolished by the artillery.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S REPORT.

Sir John French in a report, dated 15th March, says fighting in Neuve Chapelle area was very severe on the 12th and the Germans continued to deliver strong minor attacks during the night of 11th, 12th and throughout the 13th, but on the 14th the fighting was mainly confined to artillery, in no case did they succeed in recapturing any of the ground they had lost and judging from the number of dead counted on the ground total German losses from 12th to 13th on Neuve Chapelle front cannot well be less than 17,000 or 18,000.

Referring to the capture of Epinate Sir John French says that on the nights of the 11th and 12th a skillfully executed enterprise east of Armentieres resulted in the capture by us of this village with little loss and our line advanced in this quarter by 300 yards on a front of 800 yards.

The Belgian Army has consolidated the results obtained by it the last few days.

The French have made progress in Champagne north-east of Souain and north of Beau Sejour.

EASTERN FRONT WEAKENED.

From Petrograd it is reported that the recent success of the Allies on the western front is having the effect of weakening the German efforts on the eastern front and the whole operations suggest the steady establishing of definite supremacy.

In the western field in Poland Russians continue to push back the German offensive upon Przasnysz and their latest effort against Warsaw seems like the rest to have collapsed, instead of having, as the Germans had expected, a decisive result upon the war.

OPERATIONS IN THE CARPATHIANS.

In the Carpathians where the operations are being conducted in extreme cold and in snow sometimes breast high, the Russians are continuing their offensive in the centre of the chief Austrian line of attack and have forced the enemy to retreat.

At Przemysl also the Russians are closing in and have carried the height which bring them within rifle shot of the town.

In Eastern Galicia they have captured east of Stanislau the Kolmea Railway. The Russians is thus making immense efforts over the vast hill and everywhere meeting with much success.

A French Official note says now that the German offensive is broken, tnat the holy war has proved a fiasco, and that the blockade of England has been shown to be ineffective, the Germans' only hope in fatigue, enervation and the total exhaustion of France and everything that reveals in the French a determination, tenacity, and calm decision, surprises the Germans.

MINING INDUSTRY IN CHINA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The London Correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—London, March 16.

The Peking correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says the recent initiating of certain clauses in Japan's demands practically opens the mining industry throughout the country to all the most favoured nations on the South African claims system.

"DEEPEST MYSTERY OF WAR."

DISAPPEARANCE OF GERMAN CRUISER.

SAID TO HAVE FOUNDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 19.

The "New York Herald" says that the deepest mystery of the war is the disappearance of the cruiser Strassburg.

She was last heard of coaling in the Danish West Indies on August 2nd, in company with the Karlsruhe and the Dresden.

The "Herald" thinks that the Strassburg was short of coal in that remote ocean and foundered in a storm.

The Strassburg was a sister ship to the Breslaw. Her displacement was 4478 tons and her speed 28.3 knots. She carried twelve 4.1 and two machine guns.

PIRATES SECURE ANOTHER VICTIM.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The Glasgow steamer "Glenartney," from Bangkok to London, with a cargo of rice, was torpedoed in the Channel at three in the morning. She sank in half an hour. The crew were landed at Newhaven by a destroyer. One apprentice was drowned.

The Glenartney was a steamer of 3,309 tons net register; built in 1911; and owned by the Caledonia S. S. Co., Ltd.

CAPTURE OF GERMAN LINER.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

A Madrid message to the "Daily Mail" says that a British cruiser has captured the liner Macedonia.

The Macedonia, is a steamer belonging to th Hamburg-America line, 2,772 tons net register, built in 1900.

SWEDISH STEAMER SEIZED.

LONDON, March 19.

The Swedish steamer Grekland, laden with provisions believed to be destined for Germany, has been seized off Shetlands and brought to Tees.

This is the first seizure since the British blockade.

CALCUTTA STEAMER ASHORE.

LONDON, March 19.

The steamer Glen Cluny, from Calcutta for Dundee, is ashore at Deal.

The crew state that a German submarine chased them from Beachy Head.

GERMAN CONSUL ARRESTED.

SEEKING INFORMATION ABOUT AMERICAN DRY DOCK COMPANY,

SCATTLE, March 19.

The German Consul has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy, for seeking information regarding the Seattle Construction Dry Dock Company, which Germany suspects of manufacturing submarines for the Allies.

He has been bailed in a thousand dollars.

The Consul has claimed diplomatic exemption from arrest.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE THORDIS

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AWARDED.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Captain Bell of the steamer Thordis, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve.

The King has awarded him the Distinguished Service Cross.

The crew have been awarded two hundred sterling.

The Thordis was the first British merchantman to ram and sink a German submarine.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The profit of the Bank of England for the last half year was £652,560. A dividend of 5 per cent. was declared.

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

There was some discussion in the House of Lords with regard to the position of Territorials in India.

Lord Crewe promised to investigate alleged grounds for complaint.

Mr. W. C. Stanton, Executive E... is appointed to officiate as E... Chief, construction railway, ... porary rank of Superinte... (3rd class).

THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT.

FULL TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 19.

The following is the text of the Bill to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1 (1) Short title, extent and duration: (1) This Act may be called the defence of India (criminal law amendment) Act 1915.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British, Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the District of Angul.

(3) This section and section 2 shall come into operation at once. The Governor General in Council may by notification in the "Gazette of India" direct that the rest of the Act shall come into operation in any province or part thereof on such date as may be specified in such notification. This Act shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter provided that the expiration of this Act shall not affect the validity of anything done in pursuance of it, and any person convicted under this Act may be punished as if it had continued in force, and all prosecutions and other legal proceedings pending under this Act at the time of the expiration thereof may be completed and carried into effect and the sentences carried into execution as if this Act had not expired.

POWER TO MAKE RULES.

2 (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of British India and as to the powers and duties of public servants and other persons in furtherance of that purpose in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power rules under this section may be made (a) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information which may be used for that purpose, (b) To secure the safety of his Majesty's forces and ships and to prevent the prosecution of any purpose likely to jeopardise the success of the operations of his Majesty's forces or the forces of his allies or to assist the enemy. (c) To prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm or to prejudice his Majesty's relations with foreign powers, or to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of his Majesty's subjects. (d) To empower any civil or military authority to issue such orders and take such measures as may be necessary to secure the safety of railways, ports, dockyards, telegraphs, post office, works for the supply of gas, electric light, or water, sources of water supply, all means of communication and any areas which may be notified by such civil or military authority as are as which which it is necessary to safeguard in the public interest. (e) To enable any naval or military authority to take possession of any property moveable or immoveable for naval or military purposes and to issue such orders and do such act in respect of any property as may be necessary to secure the public safety or the defence of British India or any part thereof. (f) To empower any civil or military authority where in the opinion of such authority there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any person has acted is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety; to direct that such a person in any area specified in writing by such authority or that such person shall reside and remain in any area so specified or that he shall conduct himself in such manner or abstain from such acts or take such order with any property in his possession or his control as such authority may direct. (g) To prohibit or regulate the possession of explosives inflammable substances arms and all other munitions of war. (h) To prohibit anything likely to prejudice the training or discipline of his Majesty's forces and to prevent any attempt to tamper with the loyalty of persons in the service of his Majesty or to dissuade persons from entering the service of his Majesty. (i) To empower any civil or military authority to enter and search any place if such authority has reason to believe that such place is being used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or to the defence of British India and to sieze anything found there which he has reason to believe is being used for any such purpose. (j) To provide for the arrest of persons contravening or reasonably suspected of contravening any rule made under this section and prescribing the duties of public servants and other persons in regard to such arrests. (k) To prescribe the duties of public servants and other persons as to preventing any contravention of rules made under this section and to prohibit any attempt to screen persons contravening any such rule from punishment and (l) Otherwise to prevent assitance been given to the enemy of the successful prosecution of the war being endangered.

(2) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years or with fine or with both, or, if the intention of the person so contravening any such rule on order is to assist the King's enemies or to wage war against the King may provide that such contravention shall be punishable with death, transportation for or imprisonment for a term which may nd to ten years, to any of which punishne may be added.

l rules made under this section shall hed in the "Gazette of India" and upon have effect as if enacted in

F LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO CCUSED PERSON TO BE BY COMMISSIONERS.

Government may by order ny person accused of anything which is an offence in virtue of any rule made under section 2 or accused of any offence punishable with death transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years or of criminal conspiracy to commit or of abetting or of attempting to commit or abet any such offence shall be tried by Commissioners appointed under this Act.

(2) Orders under sub-section (1) may be made in respect of all persons accused of any offence referred to in that sub-section or in respect of any class of person so accused or in respect of persons or classes of persons accused of any particular offence therein referred to or accused of any class of such offences.

(3) No order under sub-section (1) shall be made in respect of or be deemed to include any person who has been committed under code of criminal procedure (Act V of 1898) for trial before a High Court or in whose case an order for trial has been made under section 6 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, but have as 15 of 1908, aforesaid, an order under that sub-section may be made in respect of or may include any person accused of any offence referred to therein whether such offence was committed before or after the commencement of this Act.

APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATIONS OF COMMISSIONERS.

4. (1) Commissioners for the trial of persons under this Act shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(2) Such Commissioners may be appointed for the whole province or any part thereof or for the trial of any particular accused person or class of accused persons.

(3) Trials under this Act shall be held by three Commissioners of whom at least two shall be persons she have served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for periods of one year or are persons qualified under section 2, 24 and 25 Vict. C 104 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, for appointment as Judges of a High Court or are Advocates of a Chief Court or Pleaders of ten years standing.

PROCEDURE OF COMMISSIONERS.

5. (1) Commissioners appointed under this Act may take cognizance of offences without the accused being committed to them for trial and in trying accused persons shall, subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act 5 of 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates provided that such Commissioners shall make a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence of each witness examined and shall not be bound to adjourn any trial for any purpose unless such adjournment is in their opinion necessary in the interests of justice.

(2) In the event of any difference of opinion between the Commissioners the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

POWERS OF COMMISSIONERS.

6. (1) The judgment of Commissioners appointed under the Act shall be final and conclusive and such Commissioners may pass upon any person convicted by them any sentence authorised by law for the punishof the offence of which such persons as convicted and no order of confirmation shall be necessary in the case of any sentence passed by them.

(2) If in any trial under this Act it is proved that the accused person has committed any offence, whether referred to in section 3 or in any order under that section or not, the Commissioners may convict such accused person of such offence and pass any sentence authorised by law for the punishment thereof.

APPLICATION OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, SUBJECT TO PROCEEDINGS UNDER THIS ACT.

7. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act V. of 1898, so far as they are inconsistent with the special procedure prescribed by or under this Act shall not apply to the proceedings of Commissioners appointed under this Act, but save as otherwise provided, that Code shall apply to such proceedings and the Commissioners shall have all the powers conferred by the code on a Court of Session exercising original jurisdiction.

EXCLUSION OF INTERFERENCE OF OTHER CRIMINAL COURTS.

8. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act V. of 1898 or of any other law for the time being in force or of anything having the force of law by whatsoever authority made or done there shall be no appeal from any order or sentence of Commissioners appointed under this Act and no court shall have authority to revise any such order or sentence or to transfer any case from such Commissioners, or make any order under section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act V. of 1898 or have any jurisdiction of any kind in respect of any proceedings under this Act.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to affect the power of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government to make orders under section 401 or 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act V. of 1898 in respect of persons sentenced by Commissioners under this Act.

ACT 1 OF 1872 SPECIAL RULE OF EVIDENCE.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act 1872 where the statement of any person has been recorded by a Magistrate such a statement may be admitted in evidence in any trial before Commissioners appointed under this Act if such person is dead or cannot be found or is incapable of giving evidence and the Commissioners are of opinion that such death disappearance or incapacity has been caused in the interest of the accused.

RULE MAKING POWERS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

10. The Local Government may by notification in the Local Official Gazette make rules providing for, (1), the times and places at which Commissioners appointed under this Act may sit; (2) the procedure of such Commissioners, including the appointment and powers of their president and the procedure to be adopted in the event of any Commissioners being prevented from attending throughout the trial of any accused person; (3) the manner in which prosecutions before such Commissioners shall be conducted and the appointment and powers of persons conducting such prosecutions; (4) the execution of sentences passed by such Commissioners; (5) the temporary custody or release on bail of persons referred to or included in any order made under sub-section (1) of section 3, and for the transmission of records to the Commissioners, and (6) any matter which appears to the Local Government to be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act relating or auxiliary to trials before Commissioners.

11. No order under this Act shall be called in question in any court and no suit prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any persons for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

RESCUING THE CREW.

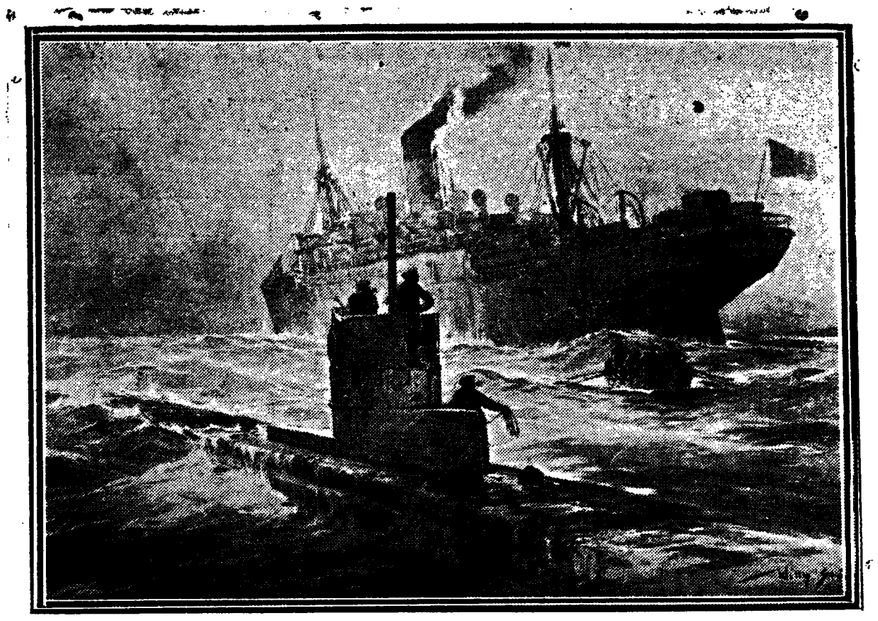

Photo by Central News.

The above picture drawn by a German artist is intended to illustrate the "humanity" of a German submarine commander, who gave the English crew of the attacked British merchant ship an opportunity to save themselves by means of their boats.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

The following is the full text of H. E. the Viceroy's opening speech at to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council:—

I duly forwarded to the Secretary of State for submission to his Majesty the King-Emperor the following local resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of my Legislative Council held at Delhi on 24th February, 1915:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that his Excellency in Council may be pleased to communicate to his gracious Majesty the feelings of sincere gratitude, devotion and loyalty with which the immense population of India have heard of his Majesty's gracious personal attention to Indian soldiers in the theatre of war and in hospital and the unswerving resolution of Indians to support the honour, dignity and prestige of the Empire, regardless of the sacrifice it may entail on them."

On the 16th March I received the following reply from the Secretary of State:—

"Please inform Council that it has given me much pleasure to lay loyal resolution before his Imperial Majesty the King who has read it with great satisfaction."

I also received the following message from Field-Marshal Sir John French:—

"I am glad to be able to inform Your Excellency that the Indian troops under General Sir James Willcocks fought with great gallantry and marked success in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and the subsequent fighting which took place on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of this month. The fighting was very severe and the losses heavy, but nothing daunted them. Their tenacity, courage and endurance were admirable and worthy of the best traditions of the soldiers of India."

I then sent the following telegram to General Sir James Willcocks:—

"I have just received from Field-Marshal Sir John French a telegram informing me of the great gallantry and marked success with which the Indian troops under your command fought in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and subsequent operations, which took place on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of this month. I shall be glad if you will be so good as to convey to the Indian troops, on behalf of myself, the Commander-in-Chief, the Government and people of India, our warm admiration of their gallant behaviour and our confidence that they will ever maintain before the enemy the best traditions of the Indian Army."

DEFENCE OF THE REALM BILL.

Before the formal introduction of the proposed Bill to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences, I would like to address a few words to the hon'ble members of my Council. In a speech that I made to you in this Council Chamber on the 12th January I informed you of the desire of my Government that, so for as might be possible, the discussion of controversial questions should be avoided during the course of the war. I pointed out that in adopting this course we should be following the example of the British Parliament where all political controversy has been suspended during the war and where the leaders of the Opposition have refrained from any action which might tend to embarrass the Government. In consequence of this decision my Government have deferred the consideration of a number of important measures of a more or less controversial nature already introduced in Council, as well as the introduction of other, bills. In maintaining this decision my Government have been loyally assisted by hon'ble members and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and gratitude for your attitude. With regard to the bill that is before you to-day, I do not attempt to disguise the fact that it is a measure that presents openings for controversy, and I would have been very pleased to think that we could have done without it; but we have felt that a precautionary measure of this nature has become necessary in order to ensure public peace and tranquillity. You willl observe that it is a war measure to last during the period of the war and for six months afterwards, that on enactment certain important clauses do not apply automatically to the whole of India but only to those districts or provinces which upon the advice of local Governments may be notified by the Governor-General in Council. It rests with the people of India to decide how far it may be necessary to put those clauses into force. The fact that such a bill has become necessary in India, as a precautionary measure, cannot be regarded as in any way a slur on the people since it follows in general outline the Defence of the Realm Act passed in both Houses of Parliament and now in force in the United Kingdom but in so far as trial by court-martial is replaced by trial by special commissioners is of a less drastic nature. Law-abiding England accepted this measure without a murmur, realising that in such a situation, *salus populi suprema lex.*

REASONS FOR THE MEASURES.

You may possibly ask, what is the reason for this legislation. To that I would reply that there is cause for precautionary measures and for quickening up the procedure of justice. You may yourselves have heard rumours of attempts to disturb the public peace—I know that some of you have heard them—and although I do not want to go into details you may take it from me that Government are in possession of information that proves conclusively that a precautionary measure of this kind is absolutely necessary to meet an emergency that may arise. There is no one in this land more jealous than I am of the honour of India and of the striking reputation for loyalty that India so rightly deserves, and I am not disposed to allow the honour and fair fame of India to be tarnished by the criminal acts of a few ill-balanced minds at a moment when India's sons are shedding their blood on the battlefield for their King-Emperor and country. It is a fact that I might have elected to promulgate an Ordinance embodying the provisions of the Act that is before you, but for political and other reasons and in view of the fact that my Legislative Council is in session I have preferred to take my Council into our confidence to place the matter before you and to invite your help and co-operation in enacting a measure so essential to the public weal and I am confident that you will not refuse. I will now call upon Sir Reginald Craddock to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

CHINESE REBELS DEFEATED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 19.

The defeat is reported of the Chinese rebels who recently had been giving trouble in the neighbourhood of Tachiemlu. No injury to foreigners has been reported during the disturbance

The Services of Mr. B. Stapleton, Superintending Engineer, (3rd class, temporary rank), State Railways, are lent to the Burma Railways.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. D. Alston, Cameronians.
Lieut. H. O. Becher, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. J. Becker, East Surreys.
Lieut. J. P. Bibby, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Cameron, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Clarke, Worcesters.
Captain R. A. Colvin, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. Caxon, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. L. Crabb, East Surreys.
Captain A. S. Cresswell, East Kents.
Captain H. B. Dixon, Sherwoods.
Captain P. R. Dodd, Cameronians.
Lieut. A. A. Drew, Cameronians.
Major G. A. Ellis, Cameronians.
Captain R. de C. Findlay, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. T. Freeman, Worcesters.
Captain Gray-Buchanan, Cameronians.
Lieut. Haller, East Surreys.
Major E. de L. Hayes, Cameronians.
Captain G. E. Hewett, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. R. Hogan, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut S. F. Hooper, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. R. H. J. Johnson, Essex.
Captain J. P. Kennedy, Cameronians.
Lieut. Loos, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. Mansell-Pleydell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Moore, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. D. H. Northcote, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. H. F. Parker, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. D. H. H. Robertson, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. Shacklock, Sherwoods.
Captain W. Stackhouse, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Steel, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. H. Strong, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. W. L. Tate, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain Viner-Johnson, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. H. C. S. Walker, Sherwoods.
Lieut. R. Weigall, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. S. De T. Williamson, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. G. Wilson, Northamptonshire Yeomanry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. Budge, Seaforths.
Lieut.-Colonel L. R. Fisher-Rowe, Grenadiers.
Lieut. J. McMillan, Seaforths.
Captain A. Makant, North Lancs.
Captain W. S. Montgomery, Liverpools.
Major W. J. Robertson, Seaforths.
Lieut. R. Stranger, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. G. Tyndale, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. W. D. Waters, Sherwoods.

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Captain C. A. Lafone, Devons.
Captain M. U. M. Campbell, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain R. Cholmondeley, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut E. Gates, 13th London Regiment.
Captain M. Lloyd, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. T. P. Pilcher, Rifle Brigade.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Major G. M. Duberley, Grenadiers.
Captain W. A. Gallagher, East Lancashires.
Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Laurie, Irish Rifles.
Captain Selby-Smith Rifle Brigade.
Captain A. H. Hooper, Middlesex.
Captain L. G. Robinson, Northamptonshires.
Captain G. V. Wellesley, Lincolns.

OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF STATION HOSPITALS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 18.

The following officers have been appointed in command of the station hospitals noted against their names:—Lt.-Col. W. E. Hardy, Quetta. Major F. M. Mangin, Meerut. Major E. H. Condon, Rawalpindi. Major C. T. Samman, Bangalore. Major E. S. Clark, Ambala. Major J. Med McCarthy, Nowshera. Major A. R. Ofidherty, Fyzabad. Major H. B. Walton, Bareilly.

COUNCIL FOR UNITED PROVINCES.

DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

LORD MACDONNELL'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

A discussion took place in the House of Lords to-day on Lord Macdonnell's resolution to withhold the Royal Assent during the continuance of the war to the draft Proclamation creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces.

Lord Macdonnell, after taking exception to the procedure adopted for the laying of the Proclamation, which he contended was contrary to the provisions of the Indian Councils Bill, said that the fact that the majority of the Viceroy's Council favoured the proclamation was a pure accident.

No section of the population of the United Provinces, except an infinitesimally small body favoured the proposals The general policy of the Executive Councils had never been probably discussed or determined.

All reasonable ambitions of educated Indians had been adequately provided for at present and for a long time and when the time came for a change, it would be better to proceed by dividing the provinces and thus relieving overburdened Lieutenant-Governors than by giving them Councils.

Lord Sydenham affirmed that the present was not the time for political changes and he hoped for a postponement till they could be properly discussed.

LORD CREWE'S ARGUMENTS.

Lord Crewe said that the Resolution was an enfilading attack on the Proclamation. He was doubtful as to its exact purport. If it meant that the Proclamation should be put aside until the close of the war or later, he would not combat it, although he might protest, but if it meant an appeal to the Crown for the destruction of the present Proclamation, he would compel the House to divide against the proposal.

Continuing, Lord Crewe said that he could not deny the weight of opinions expressed against the proposition as it stood. men like Lord Macdonnell and Sir John Hewett represented the highest ability in the Indian Civil Service.

Each was especially able to conduct the large and complicated business of controlling a province single-handed and it was therefore no wonder that they and other opponents of the scheme were deeply attached to the methods of personal government.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

Personal government carried out to perfection depended largely on the character and capacity of those carrying it through. The present Lieut.-Governor was one of the most able civil servants and Lord Crewe had no doubt that so far as character and capacity were concerned nobody could be found more competent to carry out single-handed the burden of governing a great State, but the charge was ever-growing and the Lieutenant-Governor, while professing willingness to continue, clearly showed that he recognised that the burden might very shortly become too heavy for one man.

Various counter-suggestions had been made. Lord Macdonnell favoured diminishing the size of the province. Experience of both Lord Curzon and him showed that changes or this kind were delicate matters, which required very close consideration

In the letter recommending the scheme Sir James Meston pointed out that the appointment of Indian gentlemen to the Council was generally recognised as a dominant argument in its favour.

Lord Crewe did not consider that difficulties would arise over the question of religion in connection with the appointment while the desire of the Indians to achieve an entry into the inner circle of Government was one which they could gratify without radically disturbing changes. This was an argument for proceeding with the measure rather than postponing it.

Experience of Ireland and India had convinced him of the wisdom of moderation although it exposed a moderate man to be assailed on two sides.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GOKHALE.

He seized the opportunity of paying a public tribute to the most distinguished of recent Indian moderate reformers, the late Mr. Gokhale. He was a man who knew how to take the occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet. Lord Crewe would not consider the postponement for a time a crucial matter, but he was not prepared to override the expressed views of the Viceroy after consultation with the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and would therefore ask his friends to signify their dissent by voting against the measure.

LORD CURZON'S VIEWS.

Lord Curzon warmly endorsed the tribute to Mr. Gokhale. Experience of seven years in India had convinced him that the best form of government was that by a Chief Commissioner.

If it was a question between the Lieutenant-Governor alone and Lieutenant-Governor and Council, he was inclined to pronounce in favour of the former.

This was not a question of the employment of Natives, but of what was the best administration for the United Provinces. The Government and the Secretary for India could, after the war, lay the proclamation when there would be an occasion for a general discussion.

The motion was carried by 47 votes to 26.

LONDON LETTER.

THE LATE MR. GOKHALE

BLOCKADE CONTROVERSY

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST.

CIVILIANS AND COURT MARTIALS.

FOOD PRICES AND WAGES.

The news of Mr. Gokhale's death came as a great shock to his friends in London.

The question as to whether the Allies can effectively starve out Germany continues to be a subject of controversy. Mr. Fred Jane holds the view that the entire force of the British Navy can never starve a single German, but that Britain can starve German industries.

The rights of Civilians and the question of food prices and wages and other topics of the week are discussed in the following letter:—

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The news of Mr. Gokhale's death came as a great shock to many Londoners who had come to look upon him as one of the wisest and sanest champions of Indian rights here and throughout the British Empire. I think that what most impressed strangers in him was his amazing patience and gentleness when he had to meet opposition, however unreasonable. A large section of English opinion including many elements that are not pro-Indian in most matters, was with Mr. Gokhale when he went to South Africa to try to secure justice for his fellow countrymen from the South African Government. Very few men could have brought to these very difficult negotiations anything like so high a degree of wisdom and moderation and news of the measure of success that he obtained was heartily welcomed in London by many who ordinarily kept small count of Indian affairs. Mr. Gokhale's friends would like to see some monument to his genius erected in the heart of the Empire.

The German Government is still trying to whip up feeling against England in America by insinuating that England is starving Germany. It would seem unnecessary to repeat that hitherto Great Britain has not interfered with cargoes of foodstuffs or other non-contraband materials carried in neutral ships to German ports and consigned to private persons, if it were not that many newspaper readers even in London appear not to have grasped the fact. Whether this immunity of non-contraband articles can be continued in face of the deliberate policy of piracy now adopted by the German Government is another question. Germany cannot, as Sir Edward Grey pointed out, continue indefinitely the protection of conventions and instruments by which she herself declines to be bound. While the decision of the Government was still withheld varying opinions were held as to the wisest contraband policy for an empire like ours whose interests in the carrying trade and in the maintenance of neutral rights are, in other wars, the greatest in the world. The "Morning Post" and that part of the press which violently opposed the Declaration of London has [illegible] the first urged much more drastic use of force. If food is now declared contraband Germany becomes practically a beleaguered garrison, which must look only for occasional supplies to supplement her internal resources. In radical quarters the suggestion has been put out that if Prussian militarism is to be crushed and Europe to enjoy a permanent peace the Kaiser's millions must be decisively defeated on the field, and that to allow her the opportunity of saying that she succumbed not to military necessity, but to starvation, would mean a fresh piling up of armaments after the war.

MR. FRED JANE'S VIEW.

Perhaps the most piquant and interesting paradox put forward is that expressed by Mr. Fred T. Jane in "Land and Water." Mr. Jane in no danger of underestimating seapower, but he writes that he is convinced that the entire force of the British Navy will never starve a single German. The utmost we can do is to drive them to support life on about the same provender that millions in this country have subsisted on for the last one or two hundred years. He argues that a British embargo on foodstuffs would simply feed the carefully fostered hate of England in Germany; it would not cause starvation, but would add to the German moral resources. But he argues that, now the German campaign of piracy is in full blast, we are loosed from strict considerations about the ordinary definitions of contraband, and we should declare raw materials of all sorts to be contraband, and thus starve the German industries. This blockade, drying up the sources of industries, would, he thinks, end the war within six months. "So many men, so many minds." Before this reaches India the policy of the Allied Governments in the matter of contraband will have been declared.

Meanwhile the bag of the new pirates for the first week of the "blockade" is seven British ships, four of which were sunk off Beachy Head and during the week there have been 708 arrivals at and 675 sailings from British ports, so that the effect is in fact small.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The military situation was regarded with some disquiet last week in view of the distinct set back of the Russian forces in East Prussia and Poland and at the southern end of the long line, in the Bukowina. But as more information comes in it seems that the indubitable German victory in the hard fought region of the Masurian Lakes was by no means so crushing as at first appeared. Hindenberg's bold strategy has achieved another success, but whether he will be able to pursue his advantage when he has to fight in Russian territory with indifferent railway communications remains to be seen. In the Carpathians the Russians still hold their ground, and unless the Germans can cut the Petrograd-Warsaw railway or the main Galician system there is no reason why they should retire in the centre even though the wings are bent backward. Russian peasants are better able to support the unparalleled hardships and horrors of a campaign in the winter snows than are their enemies. The country itself is united in the prosecution of the war and there will be no repetition of the scandals which disgraced the Manchurian campaign, to the success or failure of which the great body of Russians were indifferent. This time the peasants and the local Zemestvos are organised for production of the necessities of peace and war. It might seem that with the Baltic and Black Sea closed the communications of Russia with the Allies and with the outside world were dangeriously threatened. But this is not the case. The port of Archangel is being deepened and improved, there is a regular mail service via Sweden, and the Allies are hammering on the gates of the Dardanelles. She will yet be able to export her corn, which is so much needed by the Allies.

The Austrian occupation of Czernowitz is very serious, since it cuts communications between the Roumanian army should it intervene, and the Russian Army, since Czernowitz stands at the centre of railway communications in the Bukowina. Details of the retreat of the Russians in East Prussia on the fortified line of Bobr and the Niemen grautually filter through and the Russian account corrects the German account in many particulars. It was not clear at first how the German account of the Russian casualties put at 100,000 prisoners, dead and wounded, could be made to agree with the number of guns reported captured. The Russians retired fighting all the way and the 10th army probably lost not less than 40,000 men. But the German advance has already been pulled up, and if it is further pursued, it must be under enormous difficulties against the very strong line of overlapping waterways which is the Russian line of defence. A great battle is now reported to be in progress along the Niemen-Bobr-Warsaw-Vistula front. The passages of these rivers are strongly fortified and are supported by up-to-date modern fortresses. Von Hindenberg has hitherto made great successes in the inital stages of each great move, only to find that the success of the coup is baulked by the skilful counter-demonstration of the Grand Duke Nicholas. It remains to be seen whether history will repeat itself in this matter. (History has repeated itself.—Editor "B.C.")

THE RIGHTS OF CIVILIANS.

The one piece of emergency legislation which aroused serious misgivings among those interested in the preservation of the safeguards of individual liberty which are rightly cherished as the most precious inheritance of the British subject is that clause of the consolidated Defence of the Realm Act which deals with the trial and punishment of offences under the Act. The regulations under the Act state that cases of serious offences under the Act are to be referred to the military or naval authorities who are to determine whether it is a case for court martial or a civil court. The court martial has the power to impose any term of imprisonment, or if intention of assisting the enemy is proved, it may pronounce the death sentence. The clause permitting court-martial to sentence civilians to death did not appear in the original act in August or in a subsequent amending act. It was included in the new Consolidating Act brought before Parliament in November, and met with violent opposition in the House of Lords from Lord Loreburn a former Liberal Chancellor, and two great Conservative lawyers, Lords Halsbury and Parmoor. The Bill was allowed to pass on the understanding that an Englishman's right to a civil trial by a jury should be secured in an amending Bill. This amendment which passed the second reading in the House of Commons this week restores to the Civilian Englishman his right to a trial by his peers, but leaves the alien still liable to purely military jurisdiction. The Bill gives the British subject accused of an offence under the Defence of Realm Act four clear days from the time when the general nature of the crime is communicated to him in which to demand trial by a civil court. That so much has been achieved gives considerable satisfaction to liberal thinkers and to those who value the principles under which British liberty has developed.

TSE RISE IN PRICES.

The chief domestic topic is still the increased cost of living and the demand for increased wages to meet the cost. A great many firms have agreed to give bonuses, generally of 2s. to 3s. a weak to meet the increased cost of living. Most working class households find that sums of this kind do not meet the increase in the prices of food and fuel which fall, specially in the matter of fuel, on the poorer paid classes. At the beginning of the war Labour acquiesced loyally in the political truce, and the working classes have willingly provided recruits for the war. But with the increasingly heavy strain of work which must be completed rapidly, increased prices have been felt. Complaints have been made that work was not proceeding sufficiently rapidly in shipyards and engineering works. The Government committee which has been enquiring into this very important matter has been continued as a tribunal to which disputes in these trades are to be referred. The necessities of the Government are paramount, and it is a truism to say that the man who does Government work in the shipyard is serving the country as essentially as if he were firing from a trench. It is not yet certain whether arbitration on this scale will be acceptable to the workers. If Trade Union rules are to be suspended during the war there should be a definite Government pledge of a return of the status quo when the period of stress is over. Meanwhile contractors and subcontractors, whose profits must be considerable, can afford to be generous to their employees. But the railways are already pleading that the expense of the war bonus granted to their employees should be met by the State, not by themselves.

REGULATION OF WAGES.

There are many reasons cogently set forth by Mr. Asquith in his speech last week; but if prices cannot be regulated, wages can and must be. In the matter of prices there has been something of a scandal in London over the price of coal. There is no reason why the price should be kept up, now that trucks have been set at liberty and coal is pouring into London at a greater rate than usual. The cry against the coal-ring which is alleged to be artificially keeping up prices during a spell of better weather has led to the appointment of an official committee to enquire into the matter. The news of the bombardment of the Dardanelles brought an immediate fall in the prices of wheat.

With wheat at its present price most people thought that even the British farmer might be brought to admit that his industry was a prosperous one. British wheat has been quoted at 60s. as against an average price four years ago of 30s. But the farmer declares that what he gains in wheat he loses in foodstuffs. He plainly fears that if he is now stampeded by public opinion into paying higher wages to his labourers the standard will be permanently raised. On the other hand if more wheat is to be sown and more potatoes grown this season (and under war conditions it is absolutely essential that the resources of English agriculture should be used to the full), more labour must be put on the land. Recruiting has very seriously dimished the supply of labour available unless better wages and conditions are offered than farmers at present give. So the masters are looking to the casual Irish workman who comes over every summer, to the Belgian refugees, and finally to children to make good the shortage. Every friend of education hopes that the Board of Education will exert all its authority to prevent the scandal of employment of young children on farms until every possible reserve of labour has been exhausted. It is noteworthy that the districts which cry most insistently for the relaxation of school rules are those in which the smallest wages are the rule.

HIGH-PRIEST OF BOHRAS.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 19.

The installation ceremony of his Holiness Syedna Taher Salfuddin was performed this morning in the Saifi Madressa. The Bohras largely attended from the city and other places where they specially came for the occasion.

The scene was a rather picturesque one. There was great rejoicings among the community.

His Holiness in a carriage and four with police escorts and a band went to the Kikabhai Kothari House where the Jumat dinner was held. The roads were decorated with bunting and arches were erected for the occasion.

The founder of this line was Ally, son of Mahomed Solaibi, a missionary sent by Ulmustansir the 8th Fahmite Khaliph of Egypt (who reigned towards the end of the 10th century of the Christian era or fifth of the Hijri) to Yeman with a double object to preach the Shia faith of the Egyptian dynasty and to rule over the country. He sent several Deputies to Sind and Gujarat to teach religion to the Shias of his faith. In 1065 the seat was shifted to Jamnagar, thence the Gadi was transferred to Ujjain where the priest was treated with high and due respect by the Holkar and Sindhia Maharajas. The representatives of the Hon. East India Company made it a rule to pay the first visit to the High Priest or his Naib on the occasions of their visits to Sardars and Indian gentlemen of rank. In 1186 Hijri the Government of Bombay put the name of his Holiness Syedna Moyuddin on the list of the native nobility. In 1193 the Gadi was transferred to Burhanpur. In Hijri 1200 Syedna Yusuf Nazimuddin selected Surat as the Chief seat (Gadi) and from that time, Surat has been the Chief seat of the High Priest of Bohras. His Holiness Taher Saifudin, the present successor to this Gadi, is the son of the Mullaji Saheb Mahomed Burhanudin who died in 1906. He is 27 years old. He is a great scholar. He has received religious education. He has also studied English.

An English soldier named John Bramble has been Court-Martialled at Spandau, near Berlin, on a charge of striking a German Non-commissioned Officer, and the case has been adjourned for the attendance of witnesses from the front. Bramble declares that one morning he could not get any food, and when he asked for his breakfast the German Guard struck him with his stick, and further gave him a blow with his rifle, Bramble fell and hurt his thigh. He got up, and was walking away when he was called upon to stop, but as he refused a shot was fired, which missed him, but mortally wounded another Englishman. Bramble totally denied the use of bad language. Nor did he threaten his Guard. He merely asked for food because he was very hungry, and there was food to be had.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RESULT OF UNHAPPY UNION.

"A HUMAN DOCUMENT OF DRAMATIC AND PAINFUL INTEREST."

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

DATTATRAYA GOVIND PALEKAR v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a petition from jail by the accused asking their Lordships to re-consider his case and to pass a light sentence.

The accused was tried by Dr. F. X. D'Souza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, under section 302 I. P. Code for murdering his wife, Muthu, on the night of the 24th December, 1914. Accused was found guilty and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused is a high caste educated Hindu. He was married to Muthu some seven years ago, but being only a girl-wife she lived with her parents till last Divali when she joined her husband. They commenced their marital life unhappily, and the accused was dissatisfied with his wife's general conduct. He was, however, passionately attached to her, and was inclined to overlook her minor faults for the reputation of the family and the love he bore to her. He tried to conciliate her by gratifying all her whims. She, however, sneered at her husband's advances openly, scoffed openly at his demonstrations of affection and continued to be moody, sulky and defiant. Muthu finally expressed her desire to return to her parents' house. Exasperated by the sense of humiliation her desertion would bring on him and his family, and being goaded by jealousy, the accused determined not to allow her to leave his house alive. He accordingly procured a hatchet and whilst she was asleep he struck her on her head, neck and shoulder and killed her on the spot. Next morning he surrendered himself to the police and confessed his guilt.

The Sessions Judge, in passing sentence, observed that the case disclosed the unhappy relations of a fond and loving husband and an erring wife. The case was full of dramatic interest of a painful character which one scarcely came across in real life. The diary kept by the accused in which he had kept notes from day to day of the record of his unhappy married life, formed a most extraordinary feature in the case. The accused appeared to have been a man of a sentimental nature and was painfully shocked at his wife's conduct. The efforts he made from day to day to captivate his wife's affections and win her regard were described in the diary minutely and sometimes in grotesque detail. A note of jealousy pervaded the whole diary. The desire to destroy the woman who had poisoned his soul were expressed in language of considerable literary facility. The Judge added that he had scarcely ever come across in real life a human document of such dramatic and painful interest. In passing the sentence he (the Judge) had taken into consideration the prolonged agony of mind through which the accused passed, and his desperation as circumstances extenuating an otherwise brutal and premeditated murder.

Their Lordships, after persuing the petition, declined to interfere.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INTEREST ON MORTGAGE DECREE.

MENASSEAH JACOB, v. DAYAL MULJI & HIRABAI.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

This was a notice of motion given by the second defendant Hirabai for a stay of the sale of a certain property.

Mr. Desai appeared for the second defendant in support of the notice.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared to show cause.

The defendants had in November 1911 borrowed Rs. 6,000 from the plaintiff on a mortgage of a property belonging to Hirabai situated at Elphinstone Road. In 1912 the plaintiff filed a suit to realize his mortgage security. Preliminary decree, fixing a day for payment, was passed in November, 1912. The decree was for Rs. 6984-2-0 and it provided that interest was to run at 1¼ per cent. per mensem which was the rate agreed to in the mortgage deed with monthly rests till payment. The decree absolute was passed in June 1913 and the property was ordered to be sold. The sale had not still taken place and the second defendant now prayed for a stay of the sale and also prayed that the mortgage decree should be amended as to the rate of interest. She contended that as soon as the decree absolute was passed the mortgage became merged into the decree and the interest from the day fixed for redemption upto realization could only be at the Court rate i.e. 6 p. c. A decision of the Privy Council (34 I. A. p. 9) was relied on, by her Counsel, in support of that contention.

His Lordship, in delivering judgement said that the uniform practice of the High Court, not only of the present judges but of those who had preceded them, had always been to allow the contract rate on mortgage decrees to be calculated upto the date of realization and payment and he saw no reason to depart from it. The case cited by Counsel for the second defendant probably turned on the facts of that particular case. At all events that was a case which left the Bombay High Court practice out of all consideration and referred to certain rules framed by the High Court of Calcutta and some notes made by Mr. Belchambers in connectios with such classes of decrees. They were not concerned with what was the practice in Calcutta or Madras. In his Lordship's opinion the practice prevailing in Bombay was just and there was nothing either in the Transfer of Property Act or in the High Court rules which made that practice inconsistent with that Act or those rules. His Lordship accordingly saw no reason whatever to interfere with the decree. The application for a stay of the sale was refused and the notice of motion was dismissed with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Amin and Desai.

Solicitors for the second defendant: Sarajmal and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF MARCH, 1915.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

800-14.—Mulji & Tha.. Sunderbai, widow v. Damodhar Naranji & ors., Mans. H. M. & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

33-15—Purnanand and Co, Haji Joosub Haji Shariff v Liladhar Hariram and ors, Kanga and S, Part heard.

For Further directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

772-14.—Payne & Co., Allimahomed Fazulbhoy v. Leslie Blunt, Administrator of the Estate in India, of J. A. Brandon, deceased, Craigic B. & Co.

Long Causes.

477-14.—Ard. H. D. & Co., Messrs. Rambillas & Co., a firm, v. Parappa Paled, a firm, Captain & V.

481-14.—Captain & V., Parappa Paled, a firm, v. Rambillas & Co., a firm, Ard. H. D. & Co.

820-14.—Sunderdas & Co., Ratansey Premji & anr., v. Harsey Hewraj, Kanga & S.

1000-14.—M. R. R. B. & Co., Alli Mahomed Camruddin & anr.. v. T. M. Pardhy & ors., Captain & V.

443-13.—Malvi H. M. & Co., Messrs. Harnandraj Fulchand, a firm, v. Messrs. Hardatt Ramdat, a firm, Raghanay N. & C.

793-14.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Bai Kashibai, widow, v. Shriman Goswamini Shri Krishna Priya Vahuji Maharaj, widow, Mulla & Mulla.

1117-14.—Little & Co., Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., v. Ragnathdas Gopaldas and anr., Motichand & D.

1345-14—Jehangir S M and H. Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v Noor Mahomed Haji Vallah, Mulla and Mulla.

195-14—Madh K and Ch, Keshav Balwant Rajguru and ors v Adaibhau Sobhaji and Co a firm and ors, Khund L and M, Sabnis and G, Edg G W and Co, For postponement.

278-12—Ard H D and Co, Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa v Syed Ahmed Syed Hassan, Nadershaw and D.

855-14—Captain and Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors v Jamnabai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

193-13—Malvi H M and R, Pahladdas Jankiprasad a firm v Ramsarup Hardatt, Raghavayya N and Co.

274-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

275-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v

370-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and ors, Little and Co, Mehta D and L, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1077-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Damodar Naranji Joshi v. Sunderbai widow, Mulji & Th.

For Judgment (in Chambers).

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 48.
Reference.

1154-14.—Payne & Co., Perojbai Pestonji Powwalla & ors., v. Cooverji Dorabji Powwalla & ors., Wadia G. & Co., Daph. F. & D., Merwanji K. R. B. & Co., 25-2-15.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

227-12.—Subnis & Gore, Drupadibai & anr.. v. Rajaballi Karimbux, 12-3-15.

234-13.—Tyabji D. & Co., Sonoo Pamji & ors., Luxman Panji & ors., Khanderao L. & M., 18-3-15.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX. of 1899 and in Re the Gunning Poolat Sheagaon, Little & Co., Hardatrai Rampratab, Petitioner, v. The New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Respondents, Crawford B. & Co., Notice 6-2-15.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX. of 1899 and in Re the Pressing Poolat Sheagaon, Little & Co., Hardatrai Rampratab, Petitioner, v. The New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Respondents, Crawford B. & Co., Notice 6-2-15.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act of 1882 Payne & Co. In Re the Credit Bank of India Ltd. (In Liquidation) v. R. D. Sethna Official Liquidator Bhai K & G Edg. G W & Co Captain & Vaidya 6-3-14.

963-13—In person (a pauper) Habibbhoy Ebrahimbhoy v. Himulkhan Mahomedkhan 19-12-14.

124-15—Parnanand & Co Arjun Jairam v. Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram D. J. Mantri 12-3-15.

740-14—Madhowji K & Ch Ishwardas Lakhmidas v. Badriprasad Tikaram & ors Bhimji & Co 16-3-15.

98'-14—Payne & Co. Kisondas Damodhardas & ors v. Dhirajlal Damodhardas & ors Shroff D & Dh 16-3-15.

1151-14—Mulji & Tha Nathmal Malaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors Raghavayya N & Co 16-3-15.

T & I J 21-14—Amin & Desai Gopikabai widow v. Luxman Govind Parab Motichand & D 16-3-15.

1318-14—Crawford B & Co The Alliance Book of Simla v. Bai Hirabai Khanderao L & M 18-3-15.

O S 208-15—Mehta D & L Bai Vassanbai & anr v. Hirji Malji & anr Madhowji K & Ch 26-2-15.

O S 273-15—Soonderdas & Co The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd. v. Nomanbhai Mulla Lookmanji & anr Vachha 16-3-15.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913 In Person In Re the Krishna Company Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) Hira Lal Mitra Liquidator J's order dated 15-3-15.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act 1882 Little & Co In Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd (In Liquidatior) J. Sandar's Slater Official Liquidator Parties concerned J' order dated 8-2-15 For Hearing and adjudication of claims.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913 In Re The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. v. Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor Jamal Petitioner Payne & Co J's order dated 12-3-15.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

997-14—Ard H D & Co Abraham E J Abraham v Khetsedas Lachminarayan a firm and anr Malvi H M & R Tyabji D & Co.

For Further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

496-13—Payne & Co Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed v. Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed & ors M K R B & Co Crawford B & Co.

Long Causes.

773-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobhagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

883-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

946-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co. & M.

841-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D.

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sullemanji Karimji a firm, In person, Jehangir S M and H.

At the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation on Wednesday on the motion of the Chairman the budget estimate for 1915-16, as framed by General Committee, was adopted as budget for next year. The Corporation also sanctioned a loan of twenty-three lakhs out of which ten lakhs would be spent for construction of works and acquisition of land and thirteen lakhs for the repayment of a portion of the loan of 1885.

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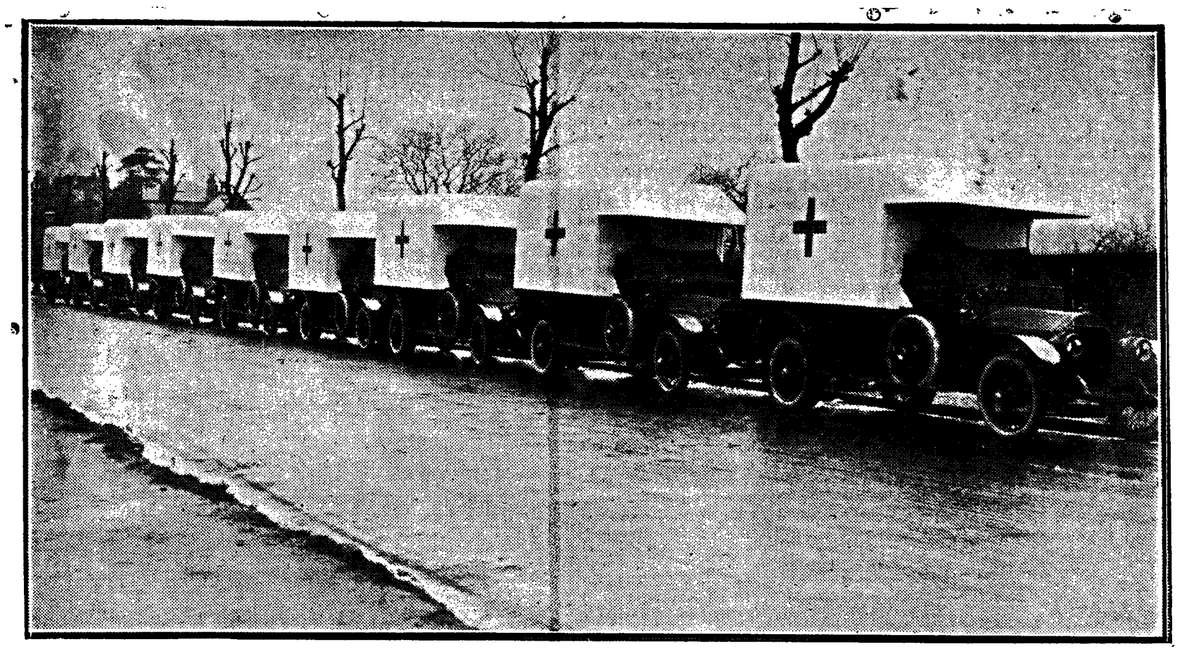
(Continued on 6th Column.

NAPIER MOTOR AMBULANCES.



It will be remembered that the 20 h. p. Extra Strong Colonial Napier came into prominence by reason of a very arduous test under the official observation of the R. A. C. accompanied daily by parties of well-known Motor journalists. It was then proved conclusively that the car could travel over any ground, whether sand or scrub (interspersed with potholes) and also a considerable depth of water. These facts have evidently been in the minds of the British War Office Officials, for they have placed a large order for this type of chassis fitted with Ambulance bodies built specially to their own requirements, and the enclosed photograph shows one of the batches assembled for testing purposes by the War Office authorities.

It may be interesting to know that under Lord Kitchener's regime motor vehicles have to undergo arduous tests before they are accepted for delivery.

The Napiers shown are standard models with the exception that twin pneumatic tyres are fitted to the rear wheels, and it is evidently the intention to have Motor Ambulances in attendance immediately behind the firing line, irrespective of road conditions.

GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE.

AN APPRECIATION BY SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

Sir William Wedderburn contributes the following touching appreciation of the late Mr. Gokhale to the "Daily News and Leader."

A message lies before me, which may truly be said to write sorrow on the bosom of the earth—a telegram from Bombay. saying, "Universal mourning in India Gokhale's ultimately death, loss of such true son and patriot irreparable."

His health, strained by ceaseless public duties, had been the cause of deep anxiety to his friends, but since his return to India there had been a more hopeful feeling; and in the last letter received from him he said, "I am slowly but steadily improving." The fatal news has therefore come as a sudden blow, deadening the mind, and making it difficult to write even a few lines to express the feeling, akin to despair, which must visit those who for years have looked to him for counsel and guidance.

The telegram truly says that the loss is irreparable, both on account of his intrinsic qualities and on account of the extraordinary influence for good that he was able to exercise both in India and in this country. He was endeared to all who knew him for his saintly character, and he was revered for the power of his intellect; standing before the world as the finest type of the Indian sage. But besides all personal feeling, and looking to the future of India, his loss at this critical time cannot be overestimated; for he enjoyed, as no other living person enjoys, the combined confidence of thinking minds in India and in England. He was a link of true metal uniting the East and the West.

THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE.

It is not now the time to attempt a record of his life work, but for the general reader in this country, a brief reference may be made to some leading incidents in a strenuous career entirely devoted to the service of the people. In the first place it should be remembered that, during his early years, he sat at the feet of Mr. Justice Ranade, being the favourite "Chela" of that good and wise man, the Gamaliel for the brightest spirits among the young men of that day. Mr. Justice Ranade was himself the disciple of the veteran teacher, Dadabhai Naoroji, so that it was in the third generation that Gopal Krishna Gokhale carried forward that tradition of public service which determined the course of his life.

Shortly after leaving college he associated himself with a band of friends who bound themselves to devote the 20 best years of their life to the education of Indian youth. With self-denial and enthusiasm such as animated the religious brotherhoods of the Middle Ages, they put aside the brilliant professional careers which lay before them, and for these 20 years lived on starvation allowance, working as professors at the Fergusson College, which they founded at Poona, to carry on higher education on an independent and national basis.

His manifold practical activities in India and in England may be briefly indicated. Sympathising with all movements of reform, he naturally took an active part in the development of the Indian National Congress, identifying himself with the party who hold firmly to constitutional methods, and trust to the ultimate justice of the British people. In 1905, at a time of storm and stress, he was called on, as a peacemaker, to preside over the Congress at Benares. A firm hand was then needed at the helm.

His accurate knowledge and power of handling figures served him well when, as the representative of the non-official members of the Bombay Legislature, he became a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. There, as the leader of the independent members of the Council, he took an active part in all the debates, his most prominent work being his Bill to provide free and compulsory elementary education This measure was very dear to his heart, and he supported it with great power and pathos, dwelling on the sad and helpless illiteracy of the Indian masses. The Bill did not pass, but he proved his case, and his memory will blossom afresh when, in no distant future, the light is brought to those who now sit in darkness.

But perhaps the undertaking which more than any other will perpetuate his work and influence was the foundation ten years ago of "The Servants of India Society." Believing in the nobility of human endeavour, and that he that would be the greatest should be the servant of all, he gathered around his a band of young men, who lived the simple life under his tutelage in the society's home near Poona, and whom he trained to devote themselves whole-heartedly to the service of Mother India.

HIS WORK IN ENGLAND.

A few words must suffice regarding his work in England, where he was trusted as a man of sound judgment, undoubted loyalty, and full knowledge of Indian affairs. At public meetings his persuasive eloquence carried his hearers with him; and as an example of the influence he exercised may be instanced his visit to Manchester at a very difficult time, when the interests of Lancashire appeared to be threatened by the Bengal boycott of Manchester cotton goods. On that occasion, in two days, he addressed four most important meetings: (1) the Federated Trades Councils, (2) the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, (3) a meeting of merchants connected with Indian trade, and (4) the Manchester Liberal Association. In no case did he fail to produce a profound and favourable impression by the accuracy of his information and the cogency of his arguments. At personal interviews he was equally successful. To the credit of British statesmen of all parties, it may be recorded that they have all been willing to give a hearing to Mr. Gokhale; and it is no secret that, as Secretary of State for India, Lord Morley accorded to him prolonged interviews, at which he set forth fully the needs and aspirations of the Indian people. The information thus imparted influenced in no small degree the concessions granted in the Morley-Minto reforms. Space does not allow me to note, even briefly, the services he rendered to all the Indian races by his mission to South Africa; nor can I refer to his labours on the Royal Commission on the Indian Public Service, which occupied his anxious care up to the last hours of his life.

Suffering from the pain of so sudden a personal grief, these hurried lines are all that I can, at the moment, write regarding my friend. In sadly saying good-bye last September he doubted whether he would again see England or again shake me by the hand. In one respect his expressed wish was fulfilled, for he has died at home, in his own country, in the loving presence of his family and the friends of his youth.

INDIA'S LOSS.

The death of Mr. Gokhale is a most grievous blow to India, and will be very sincerely regretted by all who ever met him in this country, says the "Daily News and Leader" in the course of a leaderette. He was quite the most charming figure among the well-known Indian reformers. Of a transparent sincerity and rare dignity of manner, he carried his great learning without a touch of pomposity; and his practical good sense never damped for an instant his zeal for the poor and outcast among his countrymen. He understood Englishmen and English methods as few of his colleagues can be said to do: he realised the solid work which they have accomplished for modern India: yet the realisation never blinded him to the side of British rule in India more open to criticism. All his life long he laboured for Indian freedom and Indian education—seeing well the intimate connection that there is between the two. He has died, comparatively young, at a time when India can very ill spare him. That he accomplished much—Anglo-India held far too much—is undeniable. How much he left unaccomplished is well illustrated in the letter which we publish elsewhere to-day calling attention to the remarkable end of what is known as the Delhi conspiracy case. The Punjab Chief Court, deciding seemingly entirely upon documentary evidence, has passed sentence of death upon one man previously sentenced to transportation for life, and convicted and condemned to transportation another man acquitted by the lower Court. Three death sentences are confirmed, and in only two cases are sentences reduced, seven years' rigorous imprisonment being substituted for life imprisonment. In no other part of the British Empire could a criminal process take such a course as this. It has happened before in India that men acquitted by the Sessions Judge, who had heard the case and seen the witnesses, have been subsequently condemned to death on documentary evidence by the Punjab Court. To Western notions such a procedure is quite foreign, and we hope the Governor-General will not fail to revise these sentences.

INDIANS IN DUBLIN.

APPRECIATION OF THE LATE MR. GODHALE'S SERVICES.

(From a Correspondent.)

A crowded meeting of the Indians in Dublin was held here on 22nd Feb. under the presedency of Mr. Abdhul Haq, when the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That the meeting of the Indian residents in Dublin records its sense of deep regret at the untimely death of Siryut Gopala Krishna Gokhale who rendered meritorious services i nthe cause of his Motherland during the very many years of his distinguished and disinterested public life.

The Resolution was proposed by Mr. D. R. Kalia, and being seconded by Mr. P. H. Gupta and supported by Messrs. V. K. Narayana, T. A. Chettiar and B. S. Raju, was carried unanimously.

It was also resolved to send copies of the Resolution to the office of the Servants of India Society, Poona, and to the press.

Mr. Abdul Haq closed the proceeding exhorting the audience to imitate the noble example of Mr. Gokhale.

COL. PINHEY'S APPRECIATION.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, March 19.

An enthusiastic public meeting of the residents of Hyderabad was held at the new Town Hall to-day to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Gokhale. Col. Pinhey, Resident, presided. It was a representative gathering of about one thousand men who heard eloquent speeches paying handsome tributes to the late statesman.

Col. Pinhey said Mr. Gokhale was not only a great statesman and a diplomat but an absolutely selfless and most loveable man in private life. The only two Indians, as far as he could recollect, who exercised anything like the same degree of influence as the deceased gentleman were Sir Sayyed Ahmad and Sir Salar Jung.

Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, I. C. S., Finance Minister, in a feeling speech proposed the first resolution expressing profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Gokhale and their high appreciation of his services to the country and the Empire.

Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur seconded it in an able speech and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Alma Latifi, I. C. S., and Moulvie Abdul Kayum supported the resolution in touching speeches.

Mrs. Malanna proposed the second resolution to communicate the meeting's condolences to the bereived family and the Servants of India Society. Mr. N. G. Welinker seconded the resolution which was supported by Mr. Mahomed Hassan Bilgrami and Mr. R. S. Naik.

Mr. A. Hyderi, the Rev. F. Lamb and Rai Bahadur Varadaraj Mudliar spoke in support of the last resolution on forming a committee to raise a permanent memorial.

The meeting lasted over two hours, all the principal State officials being present.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned construction by the Jaipur Durbar of an extension of the Jaipur-Reengus Railway on the metre gague from Reengus to Sikar, a distance about 33 miles.

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SULTAN.

EDUCATION, FINANCE, AND PUBLIC WORKS

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

"The Times" correspondent at Cairo was recently granted an interview by H. H. the Sultan of Egypt, who has authorised the correspondent to communicate to our contemporary the following observations on the situation in Egypt:—

I have recently had leisure to visit many of the principal State educational establishments in Cairo, and I hope within a few days to have visited them all. The visits have given me equal interest and pleasure. I have been particularly struck with the liberal and progressive character of the teaching given in the school for Cadis, where the future Judges of purely Moslem affairs receive, in addition to their necessary training in Islamic law, an instruction in modern science and history, which renderds them capable of comprehending the needs and tendencies of the day.

What I have seen in this excellent school confirms my conviction that Islamic religious and legal education can only profit by the adoption of modern methods of education and of a modern curriculum. The school for Cadis has shown the way to older and more famous institutions, such as the great Al Azhar University, which, however admirable, have not succeeded in avoiding an excessive scholasticism. The Al Azhar University needs reform to enable it to be worthy of its great past and to have a liberalizing influence on the world of Islam. For it must not be forgotton that what is often called fanaticism is the offspring, not of religion, but of customs and routines based on ignorance.

NEED OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

The excellent work done in other schools, such as the Normal School and the Sania Girls' School, has afforded me much satisfaction, and I hope that it may be possible in the not very distant future to extend the advantages of universal primary instruction throughout Egypt. Primary instruction which will not prevent the field worker from remaining faithful to his plough and his blue *gallabiya* will be of the greatest benefit to the country.

We must certainly encourage higher instruction, which is necessary and is already giving good results. But it is not to be doubted that, without the indispensable education which must precede it, it produces *des declasses*—an intellectual proletariat out of touch with the agricultural life of the majority of the nation. This organization of primary instruction will require time but I hope that we shall be able to make valuable progress with the aid of the Provincial Councils.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

This, however, is largely a question of finance, and financial problems are, perhaps, the most important of those which my country must face in the present juncture. At present, while this unhappy war lasts, public and private retrenchment and thrift are the order of the day, and rightly so: but I trust that with the close of hostilities it will be possible to continue the programme of public works which has been temporarily interrupted. It is only through the execution of this programme, drawn up by Sir Murdoch Macdonald, and admirably explained to me by him, that we can put an end to the long crisis and regain prosperity by increasing the productive power of agriculture and diminishing the heavy debt charge which weighs upon the *fellah*.

WHITE NILE BARRAGE.

The principal feature of the programme, which will cost £32,800,000, and for the carrying out of which many years will be required, is the White Nile barrage, which will cost only £1,025,000, and which will have an enormous effect on the economic situation. I cannot exaggerate the value of this great work, which will be even more important than the Assum Dam, and will, at the same time, be our one safeguard against the danger of an excessively high Nile. We must agree to every sacrifice on behalf of its completion at the earliest possible date.

The rapid recovery of Egypt from the effects of the war will then, please God, be certain. These effects will be less considerable than in those countries more directly implicated in the conflict, but the rash action of the Turks has resulted in economic loss and fear of loss. That the moral disturbance thus caused has been relatively small is due to the firm but conciliatory attitude of the British military authorities, especially Sir John Maxwell. Thanks to his knowledge of Egypt, his great personal popularity with the Egyptians, and his tact, he has been able to enforce martial law, with all its civil and military responsibilities with the normal life of the country. His selection for the command of Egypt has indeed been a happy choice for the Egyptions. I cannot sufficiently express my personal appreciation of his action in this difficult period.

" BOMBAY CHRONICLE " TRADE DIRECTORY.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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AFTER EIGHT MONTHS OF WAR.

HOME LIFE IN GERMANY.

IMPRESSIONS OF A RETURNED ENGLISHMAN.

(Later than the Mail.)

The following striking article is reprinted from the "Scotsman" of Saturday, Feb. 27.

I have just returned to Great Britain after eight months in Germany (where I was detained since the declaration of war) with the family of Baron von X., near ——, and the following in a short account of my impressions of home life in that country.

"Mit Gott fur Konig und Vaterland" are the words which have rung in the ears of every patriotic German since the beginning of August, when war was officially declared in their country. Everyone was greatly excited, and on the estate where I was living the enormously fat henwife, known as the "Kapinzky" or "Dicke Frau," subsided in floods of tears, believing that the French were coming to invade her native land. At first the family quite approved of England's attitude, and said, "The English do not want war, but are going to be the judges, although this we have not invited them to be!" A few days later, when England declared war, the whole country received a great shock. In church one could hardly hear the parson's voice for the weird weeping and moaning of the peasants, which sounded like the coming of many doves For the Germans are a people of great emotional sensibility.

As time passed and the terrible devastation in Belgium increased, when Antwerp, Liege, and Namur fell, the exultation became unbounded. The result of the attack on Belgium was considered splendid, and the people thought that they were indeed gods of the earth, inspired by the Almighty! Ah, these wonderful "Kulturvolk," they tell you that every German soldier carries a volume of Goethe in his pocket!

THE HATRED OF ENGLAND.

The hatred of England increased daily, and dreadful stories were circulated of the treacherous behaviour of the English. The local outlook upon the war was exceedingly narrow, and the people showed no anxiety for the overthrow of their country. This was largely due to the influence of the Press, for good progress was always reported from the eastern and western battlefields, and the people had blind confidence in all that the papers told them, and in particular in Wolff's Bureau.

I asked Baron X. a few weeks ago what he really thought of the final result of the war would be. "It will be finished," he said, "in May or June, and Germany will keep all the fortified towns in Belgium; she will take several of the English and French colonies and part of the north of France; and England will have to pay her a large sum of money. England will, of ocurse, only be a secondary Power after the war!" I always knew by my host's manner whether things were going well for Germany. When a victory was proclaimed the gramophone was turned on (a dreadful instrument, quite out of tune), and everyone danced to the strains of "Deutschland, Deutschland, uber Alles," and the flag was hoisted over the Schloss.

When the Germans bombarded Rheims Cathedral they told me that they were forced to do so because the French had shot from the tower with machine-guns! We heard that the German cruiser was sunk by a mine. The Allies' victories were either ignored or greatly modified. We never heard of the Russians successes against the Turks in the Caucasus, or a clear account of the destruction of the Blucher, but were told that the Lion had been sunk!

A MORNING "GREETING."

Every morning, instead of greeting each other in the usual way, the household said. "May God punish the English," and they all declared that their only enemy was England. One day while we were out for a walk I happened to notice a Belgian wagon attached to a German train, and I remarked (inwardly boiling with rage), "There is one of the Belgian vans that you have stolen." They were very indignant, and replied, "Stolen! You mean that we have fought for it with our blood!" As a nation, I found the Germans exceedingly conceited and ambitious. The family with whom I was staying frequently discussed German trade and the importance of their country as a trading centre. One day at dinner, when England's trade had been somewhat slightingly referred to, and the fact that everything in Germany was superior to anything else duly impressed upon us, I could not help remarking. "Thank Heaven, I personally was not made in Germany." This somewhat shocked the company, the baron left the room, and the children called "Pfui!; pfui!" The German likes to stamp his own personality upon a foreigner, and, generally speaking, he has little imagination.

The last two months I spent in Germany we were practically destitute of paraffin oil, and stumbled about with candles until petrol lamps were obtained. Every possible economy was observed in war time; all the bread baked contained potato meal, and cakes were almost an unheard-of luxury. The German aristocracy live very simply, and in war time he who eats more than is absolutely necessary is, so the papers warn him, betraying his country.

THE POLISH OUTCASTS.

Most of the agricultural workmen in Germany are Poles who leave Poland in the spring, returning in the beginning of November. Germany has at the present time over two million Poles who have been interned since last November, so that her agricultural labour continues as usual. These outcasts can occasionally obtain permission to visit neighbouring towns on Sundays; otherwise they are treated very strictly, the Germans realising that if united they would make quite an army.

The family with whom I lived had very little imagination, and could not understand why I wanted to return to England, and thought that I should remain with them till the war was over. Frequently they remarked, "Take our advice, and stay here; no one is sure of his life in England." And everyone imagined that Zeppelins were continually dropping bombs on English towns. The baron considered England far from an ideal place to live in "The English travel a great deal," he said, "because they are so lonely on their island!" I could not resist smiling, and remarked, "London is the largest city in Europe."

SUSPECTED OF BEING A SPY.

During war time every foreigner in Germany was suspected of being a spy, and every precaution against spying was taken. One day near E—— we passed an exceedingly pugnacious and unpleasant-looking policeman, who glared at me as though I were a wild animal escaped from the Zoological Gardens. His manner was so extraordinary that none of us could keep from laughing. A few days later this delightful official appeared at the Schloss, and asking to see the baron on business, complained that I had laughed at him "most impertinently," and said that he was sure that I was a spy. I had to produce my letters, and after much discussion the policeman, soothed by a glass of beer, beat a hasty retreat.

At length the moment had come when I was going to leave Germany, with her victories and defeats, self-reliance and delusion. I saw the tower over the old archway for the last time, with its bright light shining like a beacon over the snow-covered land; and as we drove slowly away over the ice-covered roads in the darkness of a bitterly cold morning en route for Holland, I had migled feelings of regret and relief.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

GENERAL BOTHA'S ADVANCE.

The following are details of the occupation of Nonidas, near Walfish Bay, and Goanikontes (German South-West Africa) by the Union forces on the morning of Tuesday, February 23:—

Operating from Swakopmund on the night of Monday the northern force, under the personal command of General Botha, advanced within a few miles of Rossing station in an enveloping movement. It occupied the important watering-place of Goanikontes, about twenty-three miles out and also the police post of Nonidas, six miles along the Swakop River.

The enemy hurriedly abandoned the camp during the night, leaving military stores and a quantity of ammunition and clothing and some transport. Nine German prisners were captured including one slightly wounded. We had no casualties.

The drinking water at Nonidas is believed to have been deliberately poisoned, bottles containing suspicious chemicals being found in a well. These are undergoing analysis.

The Germans captured in the operations on Monday and Tuesday pay a high tribute to the extraordinary mobility of the burghers, expressing astonishment at the utter boldness and dash characterising their movements.

It is officially announced that the advance party of the southern force came in contact with the enemy at Makab, on the south-eastern border of German South-West Africa. The enemy's loss was four killed and one wounded. We suffered no loss.

An official despatch regarding the operations in German South-West Africa says that a coloured servant recently captured states that Maritz and about ten others were arrested and sent as prisoners to Windhuk.

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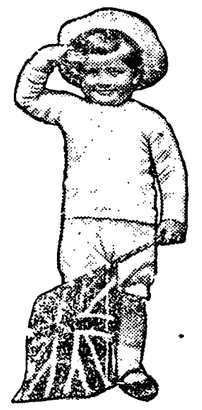

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times," 30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

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HOW BOMBAY GREW.

At the present hour when the varied population of Bombay, be they those residing in salubrious localities in their luxurious villas or those living in glorified flats on moderate rents, or the thousands who manage to burrow themselves in what are called "one room tenements," insufficiently lighted and ventilated, or not lighted and ventilated at all, are invited to the novel Town Planning Exhibition in their great Town Hall, and listen awhile morning and evening to the discourses of a learned and practical expert on town planning, it may not be inopportune to say something touching town planning and house building as it was a hundred or even fifty and sixty years ago. Our expert town planning professor, Mr. Geddes, has only to play the bookworm, in the first instance, in the historic hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, take down from the ancient shelves equally ancient records, official and non-official touching population and the progress of house building in the city, say from the days of Garcia de Orta to those of Jonathan Duncan, and from the days of the great Governor to those of Sir Bartle Frere, an equally brilliant and distinguished satrap, to discover for himself whether at any time there was even the rudimentary semblance of building the town and island of Bombay on some kind of plan. And when he has fully gorged himself with this uninviting pabulum, he might, in the second instance, proceed to visit not only the broad streets and thoroughfares but the lanes and the bylanes from Colaba to Mahim, at all points of the compass to realise for himself the maze or complicated network of human hives in which the mass of Bombay humanity has been accustomed to live during half a century past, if not a century. But he must go about on his rambles with his eyes open, and accompanied by an intelligent guide, an indigenous architect by preference an architect who has known old and new Bombay alike, in order to be thoroughly able to take into his capacious mind the evolution of the divers quarters he may visit and equally of housebuilding in the city, from the primitive hut of the fisherman and the coolie in the distant Mahim village or the equally distant Colaba Koliwada, to the one floor villas, the two-storied buildings of the early thirties and fifties, to the modern tall chawls for the factory operatives and the glorified chawls for the man of modest means eking out a bare living with a wife and two children. Without in any way generalising on this complicated subject, he would be able to find out for himself how Bombay has been built without any plan at all, and that in a most haphazard manner defying all rules of light and air.

The advent of Professor Geddes is cordially welcomed by "Sandy Seventy" however the officials may look askance at his mission and his outspoken views. The bureaucracy of official architects and engineers are no better than their brothers of the civil administration. All the same his lectures are sure to be listened with attention by our unofficial sanitarians who wish to see Bombay regenerated, and the scores of insanitary slums replaced by dwellings fit for poor humanity without any of the fads of the so-called Improvement Trust, which needs itself to be improved off the face of Bombay if any real solid advance is to be made in town planning in the best acceptance of the term.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW.

Meanwhile it may be instructive to have a bird's eye survey of the population and the condition of houses in the town. It is related by our earliest chroniclers that as far back as 1661 the town and island of Bombay numbered just 10,000 souls. But by 1675, the number according to that faithful traveller Fryer, was just six times as many, consisting of a handful of pure Portuguese blood, Topases or Indo-Portuguese, of native Christians, kunbis or agriculturists and the depressed class of dheds. There was also a sprinkling of Mahomedans at Mahim, that place being the stronghold of the Islamites from the very first occupation of the town, in the thirteenth century. There were a few of the Prabhu colony, that sect being the literates of the day. In those very early days, it is not known whether any Parsi colony lived in Bombay.

THE FIRST PARSI.

But the Gazetteer records that one Dorabji Nanabhoy resided and transacted business with the indigenous population on behalf of the Portuguese having been a resident from 1640 downwards. This solitary specimen of enterprising Parsi humanity deserves to live down in Parsi history, seeing what a factotum he was of the Portuguese occupiers of Bombay prior to its passing to the British. But strange to say by 1715, according to another census chronicler, a Reverend Richard Cobbe, the population had dwindled down to 16,000, or a little more than the population of 1661. The causes have been attributed to divers events of that period. Piracy on the Bombay coast both by the Angrias and the Moplas, was rife. This had the effect of fluttering the dovecots of many humble residents, agriculturists as well as traders. Where life and property was unsafe it was inadvisable to stay. That has been the law of life. And in obedience to that law a considerable migration took place inland, thus denuding Bombay. Next the pestilential marshes for which Bombay had earned an unenviable name and fame from the days of Garcia de Orta and before him, were another contributing cause to the *hejira* of the population elsewhere. Lastly there was the trading rivalry Bombay must have been in a parlous condition in 1715, when the first Hanoverian sovereign was on the throne of England, to have led to such a flight of the population. But there was another wave, this time of a flowing and not ebbing character. And it is chronicled that in 1744 the population rose to 70,000. Here we have the opposite conditions to account for the rise. Peace, which came with the contending faction of the trading companies, was prevalent, the cement having been brought by the fall of Bassein. There was a drain from the mainland back to Bombay which was slowly developing as a trade centre, though her potential greatness was still in embryo. Banias, Bhatias, Shenvi Brahmins and Parsis, all peaceful and trading men flocked here. As yet the colony of the last named was sparse. But it is recorded that another Parsi by name Rustomji Dorabji was resident, and such was his power of organisation and such his prowess that he held the proud official position of the great Patel of Bombay, a kind of urban prefect. Cowasji Patel Street still keeps his memory green as cherished by his immediate descendants.

THE FIRST OF THE WADIAS.

Then there came also on the scene in the wake of the shipbuilding yard at Apollo Bunder, already described, Lowji Nusserwanji Wadia, the first of a long line of illustrious naval architects who spread their fame to distant England where the Admiralty fully appreciated their worth. Lastly to finish the eighteenth century population of Bombay, it may be observed that in 1780, there was a famine of food grains. The authorities were necessarily led into ascertaining the population in order to discover whether the grain imported sufficed to feed the residents. The Committee appointed for the purpose roughly estimated it at one lakh. Forbes confirmed it in 1784, saying the tide of the people from the mainland was still moving on faster to the shores of Bombay with its Pax Brittanica and expanding trade. Thus, between 1661, when the population numbered 10,000 and 1,800 when it was one lakh, the flow was with one arrest, continuous and satisfactory.

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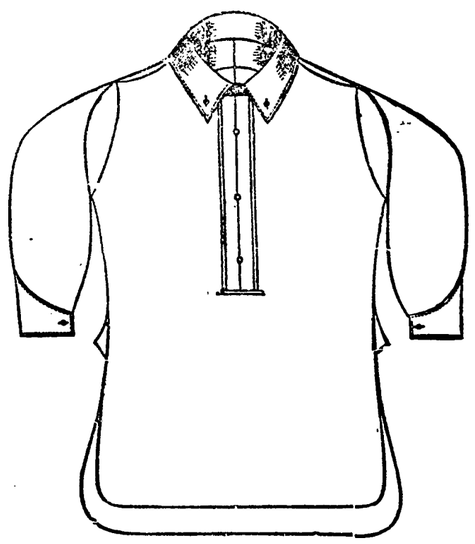

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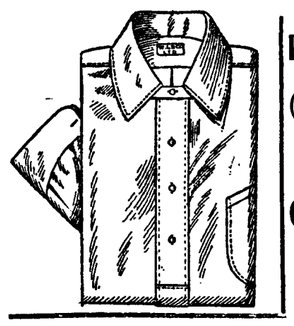

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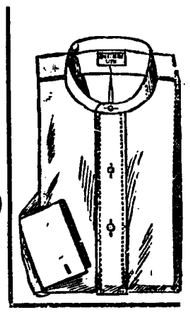

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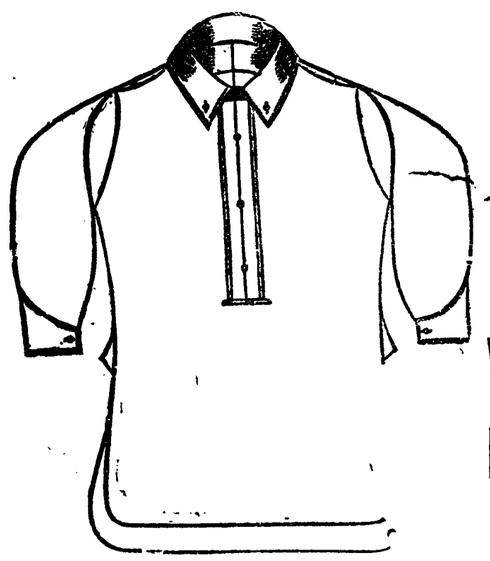

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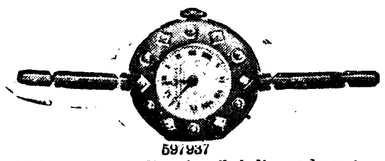

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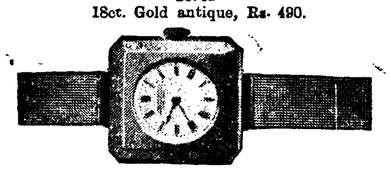

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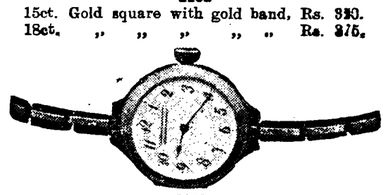

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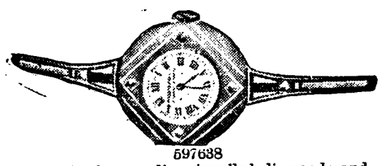

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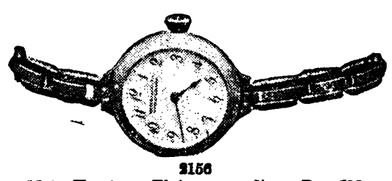

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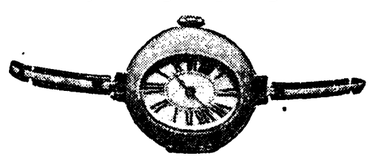

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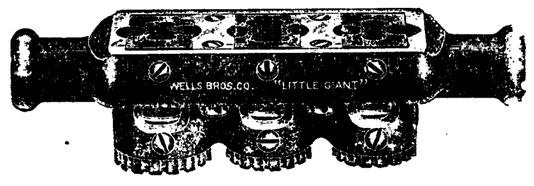

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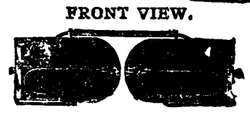

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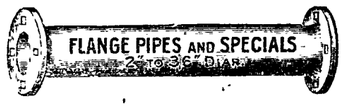

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